American citizens in the territory of Washington are compromised by such just interference in the free exercise of the legislative will and organic act of the territory, we enter an emphatic protest against a provision to submit to a vote of the citizens of their rights to a vote of the citizens of the territory composed in part of persons of the prize ring, wife beaters, tramps, bummers and drunkards. We regard such a proposition as only adding insult to injury and shall at all times treat it with the contempt it deserves

Resolved, That the elective franchise is a fundamental and essential right of citizenship and is a right preservative of all other rights such is the definition of the elective franchise as given by the supreme court of the United States

Resolved That the decision rendered by three of our territorial judges declaring that the woman suffrage act is null and void is without precedent in the history of judicial decision and is a wanton outrage upon the rights of the American citizen that said decision is in direct conflict of the supreme court of the United States in the case of Frank vs Ramsey et al decided in 1884

WHEREAS, The recent act of congress providing for the admission of four territories into the Union declares that the constitutions to be formed shall be republican in form and not repugnant to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and

WHEREAS, It is one of the principles of the Declaration of Independence that all just powers derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,

Resolved, That any constitution which does not recognize and embody that fundamental principle is not republican in form and is repugnant to the principle of independence, and in contravention of the aforesaid act of congress

Resolved That the object and purpose of the authors of the Thirteenth fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States, will not be accomplished until every American citizen has conferred upon him inheritance of equal liberty, equal justice and equal rights

Resolved, That we respectfully insist and demand that the existing law regarding the property rights of husband and wife commonly known as the community law, be allowed to remain on the statutes of the territory where it has been since 1849 until the same shall be repealed by the legislature of the state of Washington

CAUCUSING FOR OFFICERS

Judge Turner and Judge Hoyt Leading Candidates for Chairman

The woman suffrage element were sounding the praises of Judge Hoyt at the meeting and on the streets They seem to be particularly opposed to Judge Turner whom the people east of the mountains will likely center upon for president.

Ex Judge Dennison of Vancouver author of the resolution Alexander Abernethy of Yacoma and other well known advocates of a suffrage plank in the new constitution are here working in behalf of Judge Hoyt or some other friend of woman suffrage for chairman of the convention

This afternoon an informal meeting of about twenty of the republican delegates was held in the office of the secretary of the territory Dr T T Minor presiding and it was agreed to hold a caucus of the republican members at 2 o clock to morrow and determine upon the officers of the convention Judge Hoyt was at first averse to holding a caucus

The convention will not be called to order until 4 in the afternoon in deference to the wishes of the citizens committee of Olympia, who want everybody in the city and there is a big crowd here already to witness the celebration The national guards from Seattle and Tacoma will be present and Mayor Wheelwright of Tacoma will deliver the oration Most of the delegates and their friends arrived this afternoon and night on the train and the steamers Clara Brown Fleetwood and Hayward Rooms were at a premium and those who had not taken the precaution to engage them some weeks ago were without a place to go until sheltered by the citizens committee All the steamboats were crowded and many were refused admittance on the fleetwood after her complement was filled

There was much caucusing going on to night The Eastern people are nearly unanimous for Judge Turner while those from west of the Cascade are not all in favor of Judge Hoyt but he has a considerable following Dr Miner of Seattle has been indefatigable in his behalf Some of the delegates are for Dunbar others for Lindridge Colonel J B Moore of Spokane has also been mentioned

No candidate from east of the mountains has yet been named Colonel Thomas H Carey of Olympia is sure himself of the position

There are quite a number of candidates for engrossing and enrolling clerk journal clerk sergeant at arms messenger etc and Miss May Sylvester of Olympia and Mr Bowman of Seattle are named for official stenographer

P B Johnson of Walla Walla arrived this afternoon on the steamer Clara Brown

Waltman the delegate who thought he was elected from the First district arrived this afternoon, and was a much surprised man He had heard in Tacoma that the latest returns had elected J J Travis who has not yet arrived

Nearly all of the delegates are here and at roll call to-morrow there will probably be but one or two absent

It is now developed that P C Sullivan the young lawyer from Tacoma who received the highest number of votes in the territory is the youngest member of the convention and not young Hicks the only native elected Sullivan is 30 years of age and was born in Nebraska when it was a territory His brother E H Sullivan of Colfax is also a young lawyer and member of the convention There are several members of the convention who are but 31 years of age The average age of the members is about 45

The capitol where the deliberations of the convention will be held has been nicely fitted up, neatly carpeted and has desks for the members

The city is splendidly decorated with flags and evergreens Arches have been erected on the principle streets and the sidewalks are crowded with people Fireworks are exploding everywhere to night The largest crowd that Olympia has ever seen will be on the streets to morrow

The democrats may possibly hold caucus to-morrow

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY

After a Short Rest at New Haven They Proceeded to Hartford

NEW YORK July 3 President Harrison and party left this morning for Woodstock They will stop at Hartford and visit the capitol

AT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN Conn July 3—President Harrison arrived at noon at Hartford Governor Bulkeley and staff Senator Hawley and Platt and four Connecticut congressmen got on The train will not stop at Bridgeport and Lieutenant Governor Merwin get left behind

People gathered at the stations along the route and fired cannons and cheered the president made no speeches

He was liberated quiet for an hour and a half The city was in holiday garb and though it rained hard great crowds were on the streets. The party took carriages to the capitol but it was so late that without stopping they returned to the train proceeding to Putnam

When the train reached Putnam rain was falling heavily but the entire before which the train stopped was packed After a parade the president was driven to the house of Mr Bowen, where he received people this evening

CLEVELAND SHAKEN UP

Thrown From a Carriage but Not Seriously Injured

SANDWICH Mass July 3—While ex President Cleveland was enjoying a carriage ride near Buzzard's bay to-day with Joe Jefferson with whom he has been been visiting for the past few day one of their horses became unmanageable and both gentlemen were thrown out They fortunately escaped with slight bruises but received a severe shaking up The carriage was considerably damaged Cleveland left for Marion to-night

BEET SUGAR

Award of the Prizes Offered by Claus Spreckels to Farmers

WATSONVILLE Cal July 3—The first prize of $500 offered by Claus Spreckels to farmers producing the largest per cent of sugar per acre of sugar beets was awarded to J B Hudson Amount of sugar per acre 8112 pounds The second prize was awarded to William M Gosbey amount per acre 7800 pounds Two doubles Germany's production W N Gaffey has contracted to plant for ten years 2000 acres of rich sediment land producing per acre at least four tons of sugar

Three fourths of your ailments arise from liver troubles which Simmons Liver Regulator cure

When you visit Seattle Wash be sure and call on Eshelman Llewellyn & Co for information of the great resources backing that wonderful city

IN OTHER TERRITORIES.

A Brief Statement of the Situation in Dakota.

THE CONVENTION AT BISMARCK

A Spiritless Assembly at Sioux Falls—Delegates Pouring Into Helena From All Parts of the Territory

BISMARCK Dak July 3—To morrow the constitutional convention for the new state of North Dakota will assemble in this city and already a large number of delegates are on hand

According to agreement the republicans of the territory who are in the majority have allowed the democrats to have one third of the delegates to this convention and there will be a strong effort to keep up the majority representation idea in the new constitution

While much attention is being paid to the election by individuals as a means of stepping into some of the official positions of the new state government the subject matter of the new organic law is not by any means being overlooked The Farmers Alliance an organization having a large number of members and being very powerful politically has enunciated a platform the principles of which they wish to place in the constitution and they have a sufficient membership in the convention and enough power in the state to make their demands of great weight

Among the plans in their platform are the following Government control of railroads and of all public necessities prohibition of the liquor traffic, the election of United States senators by popular vote courts of arbitration the abolition of the contract system in public works, self sustaining criminals woman suffrage few appointive and many elective offices, and the Australian system of voting

All of these principles cannot be expected to obtain places in the new constitution but many of them will make a hard fight for a position The questions of prohibition woman suffrage the Australian ballot system and the minority representation will come in for a good share of the attention of the convention and there has already been a good deal of strong argument in favor of one legislative body The Australian ballot system with modifications together with one or two of the principles mentioned will undoubtedly appear in the new document

The constitution already adopted for the new state of South Dakota is well thought of here

THE MONTANA CONVENTION.

Delegates Pouring Into Helena From All Directions

HELENA Mont July 3—Helena is in gala attire for the Fourth, the streets are nothing but streamers and decorations and the celebration to morrow promises to eclipse anything of the kind ever seen in the North west

Delegates to the constitutional convention are pouring in on every train and no doubt a quorum will be present by noon to morrow

It is the general opinion that the convention will simply meet and adjourn to morrow after organizing the temporary organizations It seems probable that W A Clarke of Butte will be president, although the democrats who are in the minority have not yet caucused

THE SIOUX FALLS CONVENTION

The Delegates Already Arriving—Very Little Business To Be Done

SIOUX FALLS Dak July 3—Many of the delegates to the South Dakota territorial constitutional convention are arriving The people by voting to adopt the Sioux Falls constitution have left but little for them to do

The convention will probably keep in session doing not much of anything for three weeks or more but then Uncle Sam's $20 000 and then after its committee to divide the territory money and valuables gets back from the Bismarck conference the convention will adjourn

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS

Two Men Held Up on a Ranch

SACRAMENTO July 3—This afternoon while riding over the Huggin ranch a few miles northeast of this city Thomas Davis of this city and an Eastern friend were held up by a highwayman who was armed with a revolver He relieved the travelers of $20 or $30 and two gold watches Sheriff McMullen arrested a Swede named George Nelson who was afterwards identified as the robber

Lewis Acquitted

SAN FRANCISCO July 3—The trial of Calvin Lewis the gambler who shot and killed John Harrington near the Baldwin hotel in April last ended today and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty after being out only three minutes The testimony today related chiefly to the quarrelsome character of deceased Lewis claimed that he acted in self defense

A Fatal Fall

SACRAMENTO July 3—Monday morning while Thomas McGuffrey was at work on a building he lost his foothold and fell, striking upon a perpendicular iron bar The iron penetrated the abdominal region going nearly through his whole body The suffering man lingered until last night when death came

"Black Bart" Now in China

SAN FRANCISCO July 3—Detective Theodore Wells Fargo & Co states that he still holds a certain that Black Bart the famous stage robber has gone to China The information came through a man who said that he was positive that he saw Black Bart in the passage on a steamer from Victoria several weeks ago

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO July 3—Arrived—Str Ajax Coos Bay

Cleared—Brit str Wellington Nanaimo str Oregon Portland

Departed—Str City of Pueblo Victoria str Willamette, Port Townsend

A Quiet Fourth Expected

SAN FRANCISCO July 3—It is thought that to morrow will be one of the quietest Fourths of July that has been seen here for years There will be a public parade however and literary exercises at the Pivoli theatre in the evening

A Murderer Escapes From San Quentin

SAN FRANCISCO July 3—William Dolan, serving a life sentence in the San Quentin prison for the murder of Dr J H Hergardenrath in this city in November 1886 escaped this evening

The Pope Granted a Refuge to Spain

MADRID July 3—The *Imparcial* asserts that the government having received a telegram from the Vatican authorities inquiring whether the pope would be allowed a place of refuge in Spain in the event of his being obliged to leave Rome Premier Sagasta after a consultation with the queen and the ministry replied in the affirmative, granting the pope an asylum at Valencia

The Weiss Murder Mystery

ST LOUIS July 3—The coroners jury in the Ann Weiss murder case brought in a verdict today to the effect that the girl came to her death from concussion of the brain caused by blows on the head, delivered by some party or parties unknown It begins to look as if the mystery surrounding the murder would never be unraveled

A Rowing Race

LONDON July 3—The race between Charles Gosatta the American amateur champion and Blackmore the English champion was rowed at Henley today Gosatta won by three lengths

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Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars also second class sleepers through to the east via Northern Pacific Railroad Office, No 121 First St., corner Washington

THE EXTRADITION OF BURKE

The Chicago Officials Warned of Their Insufficiency of Evidence

CHICAGO July 3 The state's attorney has been notified that it will be necessary to produce more evidence to hold Martin Burke the Cronin suspect at Winnipeg where witnesses will probably be sent at once

THE EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS

WINNIPEG July 3—The Burke case is proceeding today As yet nothing important has been developed

At the afternoon session a few witnesses were examined and adjournment was taken until Friday

THE FIRE AT HAILEY

Brick Blocks Were No Barrier to the Flames.

THE FIREMEN WERE POWERLESS

Only One Business House Now Standing in the Town—A List of the Heavier Losers—Other Coast News

HAILEY Idaho July 3—The fire which destroyed this city started in the Nevada bakery on the corner of Main and Carbonate streets and spread with alarming rapidity Everybody thought the Merchants hotel next to the corner would stop the flames but, owing to a high wind the fire swept through the row of frame buildings to the hotel a frame building and then along Main street consuming buildings that were supposed to be fire proof as if they were tinder

The heat was so oppressive that the firemen had to desert their hose and carts and consequently the town was left to the mercy of the fire

Word was sent to Bellevue five miles south and her company hurried to the scene with all the available apparatus but too late to be of service

After leaving the Merchants hotel corner fire swept south to the next block jumped the street to the west and returned north along the street burning all the business houses with the single exception of Friedman & Co's fire proof building Of the four blocks of solid bricks nothing is left but this one store

The burnt district includes the entire business portion and takes in but few residences so there will not be any destitution

The insurance on the property destroyed will exceed $150 000 A number of the largest losers were not insured

Among the heaviest losers are

Koffin & Company about $100 000 insured for $57 000

The Idaho Forwarding Company $25 000

The Merchants hotel $40 000

J A Rupert $15 000 without insurance

Claude Campbell $75 000 insured for $6000

And many others who will range in the neighborhood of $10 000 each

The little mountain town today presents a very melancholy appearance and what was but a few hours ago one of the most prosperous towns in Idaho, is now but a mass of smouldering ruins Nearly all of the merchants will rebuild as soon as possible

LINN COUNTY PIONEERS.

Opening Session of a Three Days Meeting at Brownsville

HALSEY Or July 3—The Linn County Pioneers Association met at Brownsville today to hold a three days session Several hundred people are camped on the banks of the Calapooia and the exercises promise to be interesting

Caleb Gray of Halsey is president

O S Colbow jr of Brownsville C G Irvine of Albany and other leaders entertained the audience today

To morrow W Carey Johnson of Oregon City will deliver a Fourth of July address

On Friday it is expected that the largest attendance will be present

The following pioneers were noticed

Those of the year 1845—Mrs E I Watters and Mrs Julia A Kirl

Of 1846—F Lewis and wife T A Riggs Jane Brierly and W R Kirk

Of 1847—William McCaw and wife Luther White and wife W A Templeton James R Samuel R Robert Joseph H and Albert M Templeton and Mrs A M Templeton

1849—Robert Glass, J M Waters and J S Seely

1850—George B Sullivan Miles Carey J N Rice H B Derrick J McKinney and A C King

1851—Lorin Hasbrouck Mrs Norah Spanks J W Gay and wife, Robert Robe N S Talbot and wife Mrs J Abrahams Mrs W A Templeton and Mrs S A Beeh

1852—G I Colbert Mrs R Glass M B Murphy N G Rice H R Powell Mrs I A Colbert, Caleb Gray J W Gray, Isaac Smith S B Moss Thomas Barrett I Turner A J Waters M Washbourne, Asa A Hall and J M Myer

Of 1853—Jessie Barr A Barr Mrs L Moss Mrs R Cary Mrs A C King Joseph Stone R Stone Mrs E A Robe S J Wilcutt, N Russell, and Solomon Bond

The address of welcome by O P Coshow was a fine effort

Brownsville and Halsey business men are discussing the project of building a railroad between the two towns, a distance of six miles

FROM PORT TOWNSEND

Arrest of an Alleged Embezzler From California Shipping Notes

PORT TOWNSEND W T July 3—George N Miller an electric belt doctor well known all over the Pacific coast was arrested here charged with embezzlement at Merced Cal Authorities are expected to arrive and return with him to California next Tuesday Miller had just arrived from San Francisco

The tug Pioneer of Port Discovery has sailed for San Francisco with the brig Dashaway in tow The Pioneer will undergo extensive repairs and return in sixty days

Captain H L Beecher late treasury agent has purchased the Townsend Wharf company's route and the steamer J B Libby for $15 000

L B Hastings has sold the steamer Varuna to J M Price and Luther A Dyer, of Seattle for $5 000

Numerous burglaries have been committed here within the last week

The city is full of strangers who have come to attend the three days' celebration which commences to morrow and in consequence many gamblers and indesirable characters are in the city

FROM SEATTLE

A Fund for the Vancouver Sufferers—Relief Expenditures—Etc

SEATTLE July 3—The fund for the Vancouver fire sufferers lacks 50 cents of being $5 000 The money will be sent Friday

W H Holshumaker a teamster was run over by a beautiful Lake Shore & Eastern train today His right leg was taken off above the knee and his left foot was terribly crushed Recovery is doubtful

Expenditures by the relief committee are $1000 per day and receipts less than $100

There will be no celebration to morrow—not even firecrackers

A list of burned brick buildings will be published to morrow showing losses of $1 025 000 A list of new brick buildings in the burned district on which builders or architects are working is also printed the value of which will be over $1 000 000

FROM ALBANY

Arrival of Governor Pennoyer, Senator Mitchell and M C George

ALBANY Or July 3—Governor Pennoyer Senator J H Mitchell and Hon M C George arrived in this city this evening and will spend the Fourth of July here the latter delivering an oration They were met by a committee and delegation of citizens, headed by a band, and escorted to the hotel Multnomas Companies A and B arrived this evening and a large number of visitors are here to witness the celebration to morrow The city is profusely decorated and a great crowd will be here from

It is announced that Antonelli & Roe who recently took a twenty mile contract on the Oregon Pacific extension will begin work Friday and prosecute the same with vigor all summer

Tickets to and From Europe.

Excursion tickets to Paris sold at Northern Pacific ticket office No 121 First street, corner Washington

THE COURT OF DEATH

The Virginia Disaster Even Worse Than First Reported.

MANY BODIES CONSUMED BY FIRE

The Exact Extent of the Catastrophe May Never Be Known—Two Hundred Miners Killed in a Disaster Near Paris

LYNCHBURG Va July 3 The scene of the terrible disaster near Interlaken on the Norfolk & Western railroad is fearful and defying description Hardly enough is left of the train of eight cars that took the lead to the bottom of the pit to make one car

As soon as the boiler of the engine exploded the entire mass of debris took fire Those who went down who were not killed outright burned to death

Portions of eight bodies have been taken out It is believed that fully fifteen others were entirely consumed by fire

A survivor of the wreck says the cries for help could be heard from all portions of the wreck, and those unhurt were powerless to render assistance A woman who managed to escape lay about on the ground suffering from her injuries until day broke and then walked long distances to farm houses The few passengers left uninjured did all in their power for the unfortunate The dead are

Engineer Pat Donovan Lynchburg
Engineer A W James Roanoke
Fireman Edward Bruce of Roanoke
Mail Agent Rose of Abingdon
J W Lilsey train dispatcher of Hicksford Va
Peyton stenographer for Superintendent Osborne of the Western division road wife and child
Steed of Cleveland Tenn
John Hardwick and Will Marshall of the same city passengers
John Kirkpatrick of Lynchburg supposed to have been killed also Nathan Cohen of Roanoke

Some of these are still in the ruins In addition about twenty were hurt some of whom will die — Bishop of Dalton, Ga, was badly cut on the head

THE DEBRIS REMOVED

The debris at the wreck on the Norfolk & Western railroad has been removed and a number of charred bodies have been found The names of seventeen persons who were killed have been ascertained, all of them Eastern people

There were about thirty people who escaped with only slight injuries and ten who are seriously injured

The list of the dead will be increased, as friends of missing people keep coming forward in search of them There is no way at present to ascertain the exact number of the dead owing to the fact that the train was destroyed by fire

AN AWFUL DISASTER.

Two Hundred Men Reported to Have Been Killed Near Paris

PARIS July 3—Explosion of fire damp occurred today in a coal pit at St Etine Three hundred miners were entombed A number of the bodies have been taken out of the pit

Two pits were affected by the explosion One of these is inundated and the other is on fire

Sixteen bodies have been recovered Ten miners who were taken out alive are so badly injured that they will probably die Sixty horses employed in the mine were burned to death

News of the disaster spread quickly and the mouths of the pits were soon surrounded by crowds of the relatives and friends of the imprisoned miners Many heartrending scenes were witnessed as the bodies were brought to the surface

The rescuers hope of rescuing any of the men now in the pits all of whom have already probably perished

Further dispatches say that 200 miners were killed

FIRE WRECK OF THE GRANADA

The Loss on Vessel and Cargo Will Be $335 000

NEW YORK July 3—A dispatch was received by George Gould president of the Iron Mail Steamship Company today from San Francisco verifying the report of the loss of the company's steamer Granada on the rocks The vessel and cargo will be a total loss The Granada was valued at $200 000 and the cargo at $75 000

SHARKS FROM THE WIRES

The report of the serious illness of John Jenkins is declared to be without foundation

Colonel David McClosky proprietor of the Ryan Hotel at St Paul died last night of heart trouble

The imperial yacht Hohenzollern with Emperor William on board has arrived at Stavanger Norway The next ports to be visited are Bergen and Trondhjem

John D Barr, insolvent umbrella and parasol manufacturer of San Francisco, has filed a schedule showing his indebtedness to be $26 609 and his assets $6 5

Prince Fleming and Richard Jordan colored were hanged at Lumpkin Miss yesterday for the murder of John Taylor, colored in the presence of a great throng of people

A match took place yesterday at Rainham between the Massachusetts rifle team and the London rifle brigade The Americans won by a score of 1184 to 1097 scored by their opponents

A passenger train on the Southwestern road was wrecked three miles west of Geneva on yesterday morning A sleeper rolled down an embankment Six passengers were fatally injured

A tragedy occurred in Kempler county Mississippi Monday Curtis Jones a negro shot and killed his wife, and then blew his own brains out because his wife had left him and refused to live with him

General Manager Brown of the California State Board of Trade has decided to keep the exhibition car known as "California on wheels" traveling during the summer Its great success in the East has been gratifying to the board

The board has decided to appoint a committee on allocations which participants will be asked to sign Messrs Albert Victor and Frances Joyce The powers of the committee will be limited to the settlement of the amounts to be asked

A tragedy occurred in Jersey City yesterday in which the victims were Herman Probst 31 years old a driver and his wife owned mother Elizabeth Probst The son shot his mother dead and then sent a bullet crashing into his own head

Albert Russell a burglar serving a long term in Joliet, confessed yesterday to being one of the four men who killed Fred Clark a druggist whose mysterious death caused a sensation months ago It seems that Russell with his accomplices, entered the store for the purpose of burglary, and in a struggle with the druggist shot him Russell's supposed accomplices are also in Joliet

EARLY MORNING BLAZE.

A $300 Blaze in a Vacant House at No 70 Alder Street at 3 30 O'clock This Morning.

At 3 30 o clock this morning Officer Beach discovered a blaze in the roof of a vacant building at No 70 Alder street opposite the Holton house and turned in an alarm

The fire department were as usual promptly on the scene and after a few moments' brisk work had the fire under control

The damage is about $300 It is believed the loss is fully covered by insurance Lx Police Judge E M Dement owns the property It is supposed careless usage of fire crackers started the fire

BUSINESS ITEMS

The Vienna.

Washington st cor Ladd's all day lunches and oysters

Reservations on any steamship line on the Atlantic service to Europe can be secured at Northern Pacific ticket office, No 121 First street corner Washington

Paris Exposition

For rates and steamer reservations call at Northern Pacific ticket office, No 121 First street, corner of Washington.

Write to Eshelman, Llewellyn & Co, Seattle Wash, for "The Three Great Cities of Modern Times"

FOR THE RELIEF OF SEATTLE

A Tacoma Man Said To Be Soliciting Aid in the East.

OLYMPIA July 3 Col W J Parkinson of Tacoma was now in the East soliciting aid for the relief of the Seattle fire sufferers He called on the mayor yesterday, and in the evening he left for New York Mayor Gregier told him that he would bring the matter to the attention of the public and present a communication which he left to the board of trade This was a letter to the bearer from J Compton secretary of the Seattle relief committee setting forth the needs of the people there

THE LAND OF FLOODS

Johnstown Again Menaced by the Conemaugh.

HEAVY LOSSES IN OTHER TOWNS

Angry Torrents Pouring Down the Streets and People Driven From Their Homes—Heavy Property Loss

JOHNSTOWN July 3—The heavy rains of yesterday and last night flooded out five families in Cambria City The water came pouring down the mountain last night and filled the first floors of houses destroying all the furniture saved from the big flood

There was great alarm among the people over the condition of the Conemaugh river The water rose five feet this morning in two hours and carried away the foot bridge above the Pennsylvania railway station There is danger of the temporary bridge erected by the company, going out Cars were run out on the bridge to save it but at 10 o clock this morning the abutment began to sink The temporary bridge erected at the lower end of the Gautier offices is almost a total wreck

Orders were given at General Hastings's headquarters at 10 o clock to get everything in shape for a quick removal as it was feared that the tents would be washed away

At 10 30 it was thought that all the danger was passed but a fresh storm broke over the valley The rain is coming down in torrents and people fear that the Conemaugh will yet sweep over the banks and flood the town

AT HOLLIDAYSBURG

The Town Flooded and People Driven From Their Homes

HOLLIDAYSBURG Pa July 3—One of the heaviest thunder storms that has occurred here in years passed over this city last night causing a great flood In three hours time three inches of rain fell By midnight the Juniata river stood fifteen feet above low water mark and only two feet lower than the flood of May 31st

The lower streets of the town were covered with from three to five feet of water and many people had to leave their houses The stores mills and houses on the river bank were all flooded and the truck gardens and farms in the surrounding country were badly damaged

Several new county bridges and much fencing will be carried away

The mills of the Portage Iron Works at Duncansville were flooded and the fires put out The water was higher at Duncansville than on the day of the flood May 31st last and a river five feet deep rushed through and destroyed the main street of the town Several houses were struck by lightning here and the inmates seriously injured

AT FRANKLIN

FRANKLIN Pa July 3—This section of the country was visited by a terrific rain and wind storm last night that did a terrible amount of damage Hundreds of derricks were blown down and on Bully hill south of the city several barns were blown over while the damage to the growing crops was heavy

In the city gardens were totally destroyed cellar flooded and outhouses washed away

KILLED BY LIGHTNING

CUMBERLAND Md July 3—During the heavy storm this evening Mrs Clayton was struck by lightning and badly burned and at Belleshe an unknown man was killed

A TERRIBLE STORM

The City of Titusville in Pennsylvania Almost Swept Away By Flood.

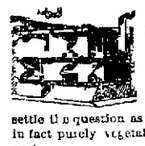
TITUSVILLE Pa June 3 A terrific thunder storm passed over this city last evening followed by two clouds bursts that caused a furious overflow in Church run which winds through the city From an insignificant stream the run was turned into a furious torrent in a few minutes coursing through the streets filling cellars and rising in some cases to the first stories Fully three miles of streets are flooded, and over two feet of water is on the sidewalks Families along the line of the flood became frantic and a number of rafts were built on which women and children were taken to places of safety The force of the water ripped out hundreds of feet of sewers Roads in the surrounding country are badly washed out. At East Titusville a number of residences are damaged several narrow escapes from drowning occurred in this city The water poured down the side hills northwest of the city where a cloud burst occurred in a perfect avalanche sweeping all before it What were fertile gardens are now a stony waste and a number of valuable farms are ruined

A TERRIFIC THUNDERSTORM

Two Men Killed by Lightning in Ohio

CLEVELAND O July 3—A terrific thunderstorm passed over sections of Northern Ohio this afternoon Rain fell in torrents and lightning did considerable damage to property at Mogadore, Summit county David S Wise was instantly killed while driving along the county road His horses were all killed but Wise's little son who rode beside his father escaped Al Shreve Wayne county John Bahram was killed while lying on the floor of a room in his house

THE QUESTION SETTLED



This cut is a faithful picture of the well known establishment of Thomas Price & Son at 624 Sacramento street S F, As the leading chemists of the west they were asked to settle the question as to what sarsaparillas were in fact purely vegetable We present their report.

We have made careful chemical analyses of several well known brands of sarsaparilla and have found them all with the single exception of Joy's Vegetable to be largely mineral Analysis of Joy's Vegetable enables us to pronounce Joy's to be the only pure vegetable sarsaparilla now on the market which has come under our observation

Modern medicine has proven that all ordinary face eruptions are not caused by diseased blood, but by indigestion and sluggish circulation, which call for vegetable alteratives Instead of mineral blood purifiers like Iodide of Potassium, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla being the latest is the first to discard the old notions and proceed under the modern theory Its cures attest the soundness of the theory It is the talk of the Lour

Joy's Vegetable

One pint of the pure juices of vegetable alteratives indigenous to California combining the most effective

Sarsaparilla

for liver and kidney remedy blood purifier stomach regulator and vegetable laxative in existence

The Specific A No. 1.

YOUNG MEN! Cures positively without fail all cases of Gonorrhœa and Chronic Gleet, no matter of how long standing causes no stricture it being a internal remedy Are guaranteed Sold by all leading druggists Price $2. Take no other

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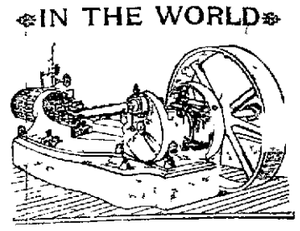

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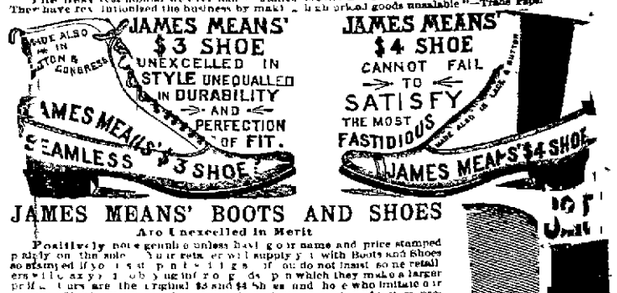
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And with a Quarter Eagle any farmer in the country can now buy a boot that will satisfy him that ours have been looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.

Boots and Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide awake retailers in all parts of the country We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory by writing us one cent in a postal card and we'll tell you

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SALEM IS GROWING

More rapidly than any other city of its size upon the Pacific Coast

Three million brick will be used in building in Salem the present year

Eighteen magnificent new brick store rooms, having a frontage of nearly four hundred feet, are now in process of construction. An extensive ice factory has already been constructed. An immense woolen mill will be completed before the end of the season. A forty thousand dollar box factory is to be built. From present appearances nearly two hundred dwelling houses will have been erected here during the year. Work will soon begin upon the State Reform School, and immense sums of money are to be spent upon the other State buildings. Nearly four miles of street railway has been built in Salem within the past six months. Various other extensive improvements, involving the expenditure of large sums of money, are contemplated. Salem has the finest mills upon the Coast. Salem has immense water power and expensive manufactories, employing large numbers of hands. Salem has electric lights, street cars, telephones, gas, extensive water works, and all modern conveniences. Salem has thirteen churches, and the oldest and best institutions of learning upon the Pacific Coast. Salem is famed as a city of churches and schools.

Salem is on the line of the great Southern Pacific Railway, and will shortly be connected with another great transcontinental railway. Two or three local lines are also contemplated. Salem has a free outlet to the sea by water, and has no fear of ever suffering extortion at the hands of the transportation companies.

Polk and Marion counties, the two richest counties in the Willamette Valley, which is famed for its fertility the world over, are both tributary to Salem, being connected at this point by a new free bridge, erected at an expense of $50,000. This is the very center of the richest part of the richest valley on the Pacific Coast.

Salem has an advantage over other State Capitals from the fact that, under the requirements of the Constitution, the State Insane Asylum, State Penitentiary, Blind School, Deaf and Dumb School and other public institutions, are located here. Salem is universally admitted to be the most beautiful and healthy city on the Pacific Coast.

According to a census, completed by the clerk of the school district, in March, 1889, Salem showed an increase of over 25 per cent for the year. According to this census, the present population is about 11,000, of which nearly 3000 have been added within the past year. At the same rate of increase, her population will be over 30,000 within the next five years. She is now increasing more rapidly than ever before.

Salem is wide awake and progressive and is to day spending more money to advertise and develop her resources than any other city of twice her size west of the Rocky Mountains.

Salem is surrounded upon all sides by the finest fruit, stock and grain lands in the world. Good fruit lands in California sell readily at $1000 per acre. For better fruit lands near Salem, where no irrigation is ever required, can be bought at from $30 to $100 per acre.

No other locality upon the face of the globe offers greater inducements to the investor or home seeker.

Property is cheap, but is rapidly enhancing in value.

Parties who wish to learn more in regard to this favored locality can secure illustrated descriptive pamphlets free upon application to President of the Board of Trade of Salem, Oregon.

WELCOME.

THE O. R. & N. SYSTEM.

Potent Factor in Development of the Northwest.

CREATION OF THE INLAND EMPIRE

Early History of the Enterprise—How the Golden Wheat Was Brought to Tide Water—Present Officers.

When the next census returns of the United States are compiled the enumeration of the population of the state of Washington will give the startling figures of a half million. By counting the number of daily arrivals, as shown by the hotel registers in the city of Portland for the past sixty days (this city being the final Western terminus of all of the many transcontinental lines of railway) the present increase in population in Oregon and Washington is at the rate of 1500 per day. The entire population of Washington territory in 1880 was but a few hundred over 60 000. Where did all these people come from and what was the chief incentive to this vast increase? They come from the overcrowded condition of the East and the railroads were the chief instruments that prompted their coming. The American people have been practically educated to the thought that a country is valueless regardless of its desirability unless railroads are there to furnish all needed transportation for its surplus products.

No country has ever demonstrated the truth of this statement so completely and decisively as both Oregon and Washington will demonstrate this in a home application. To enjoy what it has increased the value of farm lands, worth from government price of $1.25 and $2.50 to $10 per acre 1859 to the present days. Some of these identical lands that the writer has sold are changing $50 per acre to-day and yet their producing capacity has not been increased over their possibility of products of 1860 the price of $50 (and in special instances many more been sold at much higher figures) created solely upon their carrying capacity in the plain proposition of just interest returns. Money has earned in interest income of 10 per cent, in this country in the past ten years, this rate being an extremely conservative one. No sane man ever considers an investment on any other basis than that of the current rate of interest. Neither do old and careful men ever anticipate future values by paying to-day the values of the future. All the purchasers of real estate in Washington in the past years have where they have sought to get something for nothing, have been bought upon the one proposition of what the property will earn, with the present surroundings.

If the grand total of the sales in real estate during the past year in Washington territory could be arrived at it would run up into figures that would alarm cautious men and yet not a human being has lost a cent through depreciation in real estate. In three counties alone in the territory the aggregate sales have exceeded $40 000 000 and $20,000,000 would not be too great to name as the value of total sales in town country and timber lands in Washington for the past twelve months. As this property has increased five to a 500 to 1000 per cent in values in the past 10 years, who has received the benefit of this increase but the people? And what are we doing to bring about this increase? What, but railroads have developed this country and brought about it this prosperity?

How much in business, bonds subsidies or actual outlays has been paid these railroads the any amount been paid the railroads that first developed this country, that were built without aid from the people? And what else but these pioneer lines has made the way possible for other builders who have subsequently, asked for and got subsidies to build lines from the very people whose wealth was made through the expenditures and developments of these pioneer lines?

Before the advent of railroads the Inland Empire in Washington could not afford to raise any grain or produce beyond that which they could feed to stock and drive to market. The best of all grain bearing countries in all America, the Golden grain belt of the Pacific slope, that which is embraced in the Palouse, Walla Walla Powder River and Grand Ronde valley were powerless to cultivate their fields and dare not plow their fallow for fifty bushels of wheat per acre in 1889. Why? Because the hundred thousand surplus grain by wagons to the nearest market cost as much or more than the entire total money value of their yields. Railroads at that time were practically useless, save in anticipation of the future when railroads would come. And railroads did come, without these farmers paying out one penny for them, and now behold the increase of 1889 over the assessed fortunes of 1880.

The tendency of this article seeks to combat the theory that has advise himself of the value of land in 1880, and then see what he can buy the same lands for to-day. Among the mysteries of the day are the unfounded complaints of some brothers who classify railroads among the robbers of the age. Because these railroads had earned money for their combined earnings do not justify the suspicion of the thoughtful or are the dividends allowing such a result) have they not also earned more to the land owners? Suppose that railroads have forced what producers are compelled to term unjust rates? Have not these rates enabled the farmer, the merchant, and the manufacturer to prosper and grow rich as they never could have grown without railroads? And if the earnings of railroads have come from the people in what have these railroads invested these earnings? The answer is seen in the vastly increased mileage of railways all over Washington territory and most of them built without contributions from the people in money for the old reliable railroad managers expect to reap a reward. But in the hope of this reward they cannot expect to reap the increased wealth which the existence of their lines have brought to the country at large. The pro rata increase is greatly in favor of the beneficiaries who are the residents along the line of these old pioneer lines. The public should be fair, if not generous and in their railings against old established lines they might with profit to themselves ask this one question. What could have been my condition my prospects in life and the value of my holdings if I had been compelled to resort to the primitive transportation facilities of 1880?

Let it be remembered that it was the railroads that advertised Washington territory to the world. They did this at great expense long prior to the time when local communities expended $1 for this work. If new comers are here, the railroads are the prime cause of their coming. That passenger traffic was expected and realized in returns is shown in the great numbers now here, but like advertising a patent medicine it took thousands of dollars to attract the attention of the outside world ere a return came for the outlay. And when immigrants poured in and commenced to occupy the outlying country away from the railroads the only prices where they could go to secure lands and farms within their means these old time railway companies extended their rails to reach these remote localities until Washington territory at this style day is more thoroughly gridironed with tracks than Illinois was when it was forty years old. In fact, Washington territory has as good if not better railway facilities now than many of the states.

The good that railroads have done is best shown in the gradual and annual increase in the assessed valuation in counties in which they have been extended and where the best railway facilities exist, there is found the most rapid and greatest increase of assessed values in lands.

RAILROAD HISTORY

THE O. R. & N. CONSTITUENTS—HOW THE OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY GREW.

In the above article on railways and their benefit to this country we strayed from the historic part of our work. The above remarks are the natural outcome of fairness and discussion when both side of a question are produced. It has been occasioned by the outspoken and antagonistic sentiments of certain classes whose grievances are really greater than their wrongs. If the distortion manifested in certain quarters is encouraged the extreme of evil results will inevitably follow and the prosperity of the past will be swallowed up in the defeat and reaction of the future. Nothing is more justly timid than capital and if you doubt it put it to work with your own savings when the application will come home to you.

The existing example of unfairness in crippling railways brought about by blind prejudice is shown in the stagnant condition of towns where decimated values stalk abroad and business is shrouded in mourning. Iowa was filled up from 1854 to 1860 by the bankrupt rates of the panic of 1857 to 1858. This is proven in the fact that the records of Iowa in earlier days exhibited a startling condition where the preponderance of property was recorded in the names of wives.

It is further shown in the multitudes who took advantage in that state of the first sweeping bankrupt act and unless greater moderation is shown to the invested capital of non residents, another bankrupt act will be needed for that people. Here in Oregon and Washington the future is fraught with favor unless we kill the goose etc.

In 1850 Oregon and Washington depended upon the waterways to reach the commerce of the world. Then as now what this people required they had to furnish among themselves. It was this necessity that prompted the creation, somewhere in the seventies of what was known as the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. This corporation owned steamers that plied the waters of the Columbia the Willamette and the Snake rivers including connection with the waters of Puget sound. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company was purely a home corporation and which through the needs lines of the times that demanded more extended transportation facilities, was merged into another corporation that sought to build railway lines.

The Steam Navigation Company in 1880 was officered by J. C. Ainsworth president Theodore Wygant secretary. This company sold its interests to the new corporation that in 1880 made its debut to the Western public and from thence on the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company became a fixed fact. Following the purchase by the O. R. & N. Co of the O. S. N. Co's interests the O. R. & N. bought out Ben Holladay's Frisco line of steamers then known as the Oregon Steamship Company. On the heels of this came the lease by the O. R. & N. of the east and west side narrow gauge railway (known as Reed's road). The Oregon & California railway was also leased by the O. R. & N. subsequent complications caused the cancellation of these leases when the O. P. & N. commenced the construction of some of its own lines. It first built a line between Wallula and The Dalles which gave a through line to Wallula via The Dalles. The next construction finished was between The Dalles and Bonneville which took about two years for completion. The work of extending the lines of the O. R. & N. continued until January 1, 1883. We add that this railroad has the following completed mileage:

From Portland to Bolles Junction 270 miles, from Bolles Junction to Dayton 13 miles, from Bolles Junction to Riparia 41 miles, and from Umatilla to Pendleton, 43 miles.

In 1883 the company built from Pendleton to four miles east of the summit of the Blue mountains, 60 miles from Walla Walla to Blue Mountain Station. 7 miles, and from Pendleton towards Blue Mountain Station a total construction of over 80 miles during the year of '83, giving on January 1, 1884 a total mileage of 444 miles of roadway. At that time the Baker City branch was building, and expected to make connection that year at Huntington, 117 miles and it did. It also sought to complete the Pendleton and Walla Walla link.

At a prior time, an organization known as the Oregon and Transcontinental line was created. This line constructed in 1883 from Huntington to Blue river junction a distance of twenty miles, which connected Seattle and Tacoma by rail. It also built in the same year a strip of 101 miles from Palouse junction to a point at the front eight miles east of Colfax. It thus 121 miles were built in 1883 and not a mile of road did the Oregon and Iran continental railway own on the preceding January 1st, and to day it is practically unknown as construction of 1883 being a part of the O. R. & N. system.

The strip or line of road running from Pendleton to Huntington is a part of the Oregon Short Line system of which the O. R. & N. is lessee. With the great railway work of 1883 the advent of January 1 1884 was an occasion of great rejoicing to Portland and to this portion of the Pacific coast. The completion of the Short Line and connect on at Huntington made the link complete. The U. P. Co'd now brought peace and prosperity to this whole people since which time neither have forsaken them. By its connection with the Oregon Short Line on January 1 1884 it had given Portland Oregon and Washington territory its second transcontinental line. The first construction work commenced at a point south and near Pendleton and the Blue mountains. Grand Ronde and the Powder river valleys connecting at Huntington in Baker county where the Huntington was met and the two were united with much ceremony. This was as stated the work of 1883 and the road was chiefly owned by Portland people thus giving the parasite of Washington territory the final Empire an outlet to the East and it market.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE.

That the newcomer and multitude will Washington and Oregon may know fully the ramification and work of the O. R. & N. We will explain the Short Line system. The Oregon Short Line from Granger in Wyoming to Huntington or a distance of 8— miles was completed and opened for traffic Dec 1 1 84. The line connected with the junction of the Union Pacific from Omaha to Granger & Oregon Co. in miles of the O. R. & N. Co's line at Huntington to Portland and the line of 101 miles forms a through standard gauge railway between Omaha and Portland of 1811 miles in length. Its completion opened up to the merchants of Portland the territory as far east as Boise City which is about eighty miles east of the Western boundary line of Idaho. This line opens up the East to the mercantile stock and mining interests of all Oregon and Washington.

The line in 1884 passed through what was then the cattle ranges of Eastern Oregon and Western Idaho. Since then homesteaders have permeated the arid lands in that section some of them being miles in length and costing thousands of dollars until millions of acres have been and will be reclaimed thus furnishing freight traffic in grain for whatever loss is entailed by the decrease in cattle shipments. The annual narrowing of cattle ranges by the crowding in of farmers will lessen the great revenue of the ranges in times gone by but it will continue stock raising as each individual former can then feed a limited number of stock. Who home in Idaho has been the leading stock shipping section and will continue the ranges in this section being given up to the cattlemen. This station 627 miles from Portland and will materially make the Oregon metropolis its market.

From Shoshone a branch runs to Hailey Ketchum and other mining sections in mining the heart of the Wood river country thus opening up the ores of that section to the new smelter and reduction works in Portland and creating new freight in ores for the road. Heretofore Omaha has received the bulk of the ores from Baker county Oregon to the Idaho mines. Now the O. R. & N. will secure the longer haul. The territory through the Snake River and the states adjoining it is continuous market to Washington and Oregon for fruit wool etc. The lumber trade of the whole section finds a market this way considering the California points like Truckee and others on the Central Pacific which had formerly supplied the lumber to Salt Lake.

Through this work the O. R. & N. has opened up direct communication with the Middle and Southeastern States besides affording a shorter line. It also opens up a direct route to Kansas City St. Louis and, via Omaha to Chicago which quickens freight both ways and makes the distance from

PORTLAND TO CHICAGO

Via this route several miles shorter than via St Paul which shows the remarkable fact of two transcontinental lines—this one and the Northern Pacific crossing the continent via different routes each embracing some of the finest sections and cities en route yet widely apart and the shorter line of the shortest, though apparently the more circuitous.

It is singular fact that a feeling of home loyalty prompts local patronage towards any business enterprises of home origin and yet this is but natural. The man who pays out money would naturally prefer to trade where in the routine of business it might possibly drift to him. Sentiment is also of no slight importance in questions involved. And this would lead to the natural conclusion that all Oregon and Washington would patronize the O. R. & N. to the exclusion of all other lines for it is known to that Oregon and Washington capital first made this most desirable route possible. When this is universally considered that the existence of the line has given and is giving substantial aid to the lands through out Washington and Oregon which otherwise would be neither of the value they to-day seem that fact alone should recognize to us this unselfish given by the road. And the end has been and from this time we predict that the chosen line ever all will be our own Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

THE MAIN LINE

WILL EVENTUALLY TERMINATE IN A CONNECTION WITH A THIRD TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD

The main line of the O. R. & N. starts at the city of Portland and runs via Wallula Walla Walla and Riparia to Rockford. From there the work of extending and completing the line to Mulan, in the Coeur d'Alene country, will continue as rapidly as possible until Mulan is reached. Circumstances point to a conclusion that the subsequent extension will follow right along until connection with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba is made at Missoula or Mullan. Thus it should stimulate the honest pride of our people in this great road for it has given us Western connection via every possible railway penetrating this country. As a matter of information we give the distances of the main line and feeder as follows. On the main line from Portland to the present end of the road at Rockford the distance is 422 miles. The extension to Mullan will make this distance nearly 600 miles. From Umatilla to Huntington Baker City branch it is 217 miles. The branch from Arlington to Heppner is 70 miles in length. The Walla Walla and Pendleton branch is 47 miles long. The Dayton branch from Bolles junction (which is 4 miles out of Walla Walla) to Dayton is 13 miles. The Pomeroy branch from Starbuck on the main line to Pomeroy is 30 miles. The Pampa branch from Connell (formerly Palouse junction) to La Crosse junction is 55 miles. All of the above are in the Palouse system or division (unless it be Heppner) in which also we have the Moscow branch, from Colfax to Moscow 28 miles. The Pleasant valley branch runs from Winona Junction to Sultice a distance of 18 miles. Hence there are 903 miles of railway under the O. R. & N. system and in about three months or thereabouts the completion of the road to Mullan will give a mileage of 1200. We had forgotten to include in the present construction work the completion of the road from Rockford to Spokane Falls which the contractors expected to finish by September 1st which adds 26 miles more, and gives Portland a second direct route to Spokane Falls.

THE WATER DIVISION

STEAMBOAT AND COLUMBIA RIVER NAVIGATION OF THE O. R. & N. SYSTEM.

The O. R. & N. Co. implies by its name an extended service by water. Its San Francisco route by steel employes three vessels, viz. the Oregon Columbia and State of California. They sail on regular trips from Portland to San Francisco. The river service employs about twenty steamers including some excellent crafts ocean built to ply on the Western waters. These vessels do regular service on the Columbia, on the Willamette and Snake rivers.

The latest and division proper of this company employs about ten boats which ply to and from all points on the upper and lower Sound and in and about Puget Sound and prompt service from Tacoma and Seattle to Victoria, in British Columbia. The Sound cities are deeply indebted for the maintenance of this perfect and splendid service wherein first lifts have been kept at the lowest possible figures. It will be seen by the above that nearly forty vessels are owned and operated by this home railway and navigation line and from this sort of service originally the railways of this corporation sprang into existence.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

ENGLISH AT MANAGER CHARLES J. SMITH—A. L. MAXWELL, B. CAMPBELL—S. B. WILLEY.

There was a period between 1870 and 1880 when promotion to railroad positions were given to men without railroad experience. To the favor or personal influence in those days governed the appointments in railroad positions and for a brief time the train and office men of some Western lines were the relatives friends or proteges of some officer of the railroads. They secured these places without regard to knowledge of railway service. So prevalent was this practice that even the press of that day took prominent notice of it and condemned it so earnestly that from that period fitness and experience coupled with good character were the imperative requisites to railway appointments. The practice referred to however applied to the operating departments of railways. In the clerical departments the years from 1868 to 1875 brought into railway employment a class of bright educated and apt clerks who have since developed into the brightest and most successful railway men of the age. To day all positions from brakemen up to managers and presidents are filled by men of actual experience. A system of semi civil service or at least of promotions prevail in railway circles. This system is the incentive which prompts men of character and ability to steadily persevere in their work, and those who do this regardless of departments, will meet with their due reward. Like the roster of the regular army, promotions may come slowly but they will come and this fact has invested the railways in America with the brainy men of the day. Not the professions, or mercantile life or any other of the avocations, possess a more standard body of attaches than our railways. The day is passed when stupidity even though associated with the operating details can command prominent place. In point of morals, ability energy and business capacity the railroads are pretty evenly all the board. The O. R. & N. Co. has been on good terms with its employes and to its credit and no stronger indorsement of its management can be given than the following statement viz. That its leading officials commenced with the road in 1880 and are still with it, although of course in advanced positions. In these times good railroad men are listed in the Blue Book of American railways and from this we get our history.

MR. CHARLES J. SMITH.

The general manager was born at Nicholasville Ky. March 13 1854 and he is to say among the very youngest of railway managers. He entered the railway service August 7 1871 at 17 from that time until November 1 1881 he was successively stenographer Master mechanic Fort Scott & Gulf road, then clerk master mechanic's office and acting auditor of same line. From November 1878 to July 1880 he was assistant auditor Kansas City Fort Scott & Gulf and Kansas City Lawrence & Southern railways and November 1878 to April 1880 assistant auditor Kansas City St. Joseph & Council Bluffs also Atchison & Nebraska railways.

He came to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in August, 1880, and until July, 1881 was the assistant comptroller of the company, and has been with it ever since. In July, 1881, he was promoted to the comptrollership of the road, continuing therein until September, 1886, being during this time also in the same capacity with the Oregon Improvement Company. He was the executive head to the position of treasurer and assistant secretary of the company at Tacoma, in that most important relation with the company until promoted to the position of general manager which he fills creditably to the company and public. Mr. Smith is an obliging public official who's dealings with the public are of a pleasant, business character. He is an official who attends personally to all of the details of his place, without delegating any of the administrative part of his duties to subordinates. His executive ability is coupled with a business energy of a decisive character which enables him to dispatch business with astounding rapidity. The patrons of the road will always find him fully acquainted with all local needs and the future will prove that he is ever ready to meet all communities on a fair basis. His administration will be marked with promptitude equity and a comprehensive knowledge of his duties. The fact that he was selected to succeed Mr. W. H. Holcomb following the latter's advancement to the chief executive of the Union Pacific is a stronger indorsement of the man than any newspaper can give.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. L. Maxwell the general passenger and ticket agent of the O. R. & N. commenced with this railway as local ticket agent in 1880 occupying all intermediate positions in his department until his final promotion some time ago to his present place as chief of the ticket and passenger service of all the lines owned leased and operated by the O. R. & N. Like his associates Mr. Maxwell has served his apprenticeship in railroading and commenced his career at the bottom of the ladder. He possesses excellent administrative ability maintaining the most cordial and reciprocal relations with his superiors and subordinates, the latter being numerous. Probably few passenger officials were ever more thoroughly handicapped in their work in times gone by than Mr. Maxwell. He had to contend with the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interest wherein they had the long est haul and long end of the same. It was no easy matter to divert the current of travel from its channel. He did it, received a passenger list from other roads in a manner entirely different from the usual way. It required more than ordinary ability and manipulation to secure his proportion share of not only the passengers but the earnings. Western bound travel was partly in the hands of a railway whose lines extended to the Sound whereas the O. R. & N. was forced to take their travel at Lasco. It is only natural that a railway would seek to control all travel over its lines to the utmost limit of its haul. And yet the passenger business of the O. R. & N. has steadily increased in all directions until its proportion share is up to the full standard. It was secured too without disturbing the pleasant relations to maintain in all directions. In short Mr. Maxwell has not had a fair chance with the average passenger chiefly for the inevitable circumstances surrounding him, have hampered his possibilities, but they have not prevented him from securing his full share of the great volume of traffic of the past two years. Mr. Maxwell as a gentleman who has a host of friends and of that class who seek to aid his work. During his residence in Portland he has had a judicious eye to real estate possibilities and has profited by the opportunities and his friends choice with him in his great success.

GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT.

Mr. F. Campbell is the general freight agent and is at the head of this part of the revenue bureau of this road. He commenced railroading in Minnesota when a boy and has continued in this work to the present day. His tastes inclinations and efforts have followed in the line of the freight department and he has been remarkably successful for he is quite a young man to occupy so prominent and important a place, but the road is in no sense a loser by reason of his occupancy of this position. The surroundings of the passenger department are in connection with west-bound traffic, applies equally well to the freight department. If the division or assignment of freight by the harmonious pool system does suggest a barrier to any further efforts, it does not follow that any increased business can not be secured. It is resulting that brings results and no one knows it better than Mr. Campbell hence his gentlemanly proclivities. This gentleman is fully alert to his work, and is naturally increasing the resources of his department. He commenced his work on this coast as general freight agent of the Union Pacific in Portland and continued in this position until the lease that gave the O. R. & N. its eastern outlet was consummated when he was transferred to the head of this department of the O. R. & N. Through all changes of the past he has remained in his present position, which is the evidence of his efficiency.

COMPTROLLER.

Mr. S. B. Willey occupies the above position. He commenced work in 1880 or the responsible as a clerk in the comptroller's office thence promoted to chief clerk of the department finally occupying the position itself. The successive promotions tell the tale of his efficiency, and constitute a stronger endorsement than ordinary words convey. Among his many duties he discharges that of control of the sale of the company's lands. It should not be news yet undoubtedly is to many newcomers that the road owns and has for sale at exceedingly low prices some of the choicest lands in the whole Northwest. The following extract from the company's pamphlets refers to these lands:

"Settlers of the United States desiring any section of country will be pleased to write us to those localities as further very accessible and productive and with a mild and healthy climate with low rates of freight and choice lands. The Inland Empire is the name applied to the United States portion of the Pacific slope—a belt of land which surpasses all other in the world in the production of grain."

This belt naturally divides into two subdivisions—the Columbia country Walla Walla valley and Grande Ronde valley and that portion and line of settlement and trade is the same. This subdivision is a grain belt. Its latitude is that of Chicago, but cold winters are unknown. Its climate is similar to that section of the United States which produces the finest grain. Fields will be described separately and then call your attention to the wonderful features of soil and climate common to all which justify the claim we make that this is the choicest part of the earth's surface to live in and make a living.

It will surprise those who are hunting for homes or farms, when they examine the list and prices as contained in the printed pamphlets of the company which can be secured at any of the company's stations, or of Mr. E. H. Macrae, general land agent, Farmington or by addressing the comptroller, Mr. S. B. Wiley Company's buildings Portland Or.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. C. W. Johnson the superintendent of the O. R. & N. commenced work for this company in 1880 as train master which position he held for a while when he was promoted to the position he now occupies. His long connection with this road makes him personally acquainted with what may justly be termed each foot of railway on the company's lines as well as a personal acquaintance with all employes. The practice of the O. R. & N. in retaining its trusted employes facilitates the general advantages of the operating department. Any way this road has not been but lened with more than the average in accident and consequent losses. Taken all in all no line inspires a greater sense of safety in traveling than this same road and it goes without saying that good management in all departments prevails. Mr. Johnson's department being equally conspicuous with the others for real ability and promptness.

THE OPPRESSIVE SUGAR TRUST

New York Tribune

Two years ago fair refining sugar sold at $4 44 per 100 pounds granulated at $5 94, and crushed at $6 12. The cost of refining then appeared to justify a difference of $1 50 per 100 pounds between the raw sugar and the granulated and $1 68 between the raw sugar and the crushed. Now the prices are $7 06 for fair refining $9 for granulated and $9 50 for crushed. The refiners now exact $1 94 per 100 pounds for their services between the raw and granulated sugar and $2 44 per 100 pounds between the raw and the crushed.

But that does not tell the whole story. The sugar trust made its boasts at the outset that it could control the market for raw sugar in this country and it appears to have done so at times. At other times opponents of the trust are supposed to have advanced the price of raw sugar either in an effort to get a supply or in an endeavor to embarrass the combination. In either case the real cause of the unnatural state of the market is the conspiracy to extort money from consumers and the facts prove that up to date the amount of money extorted has been large. Roughly the consumption at fifty pounds per capita costs about three cents per pound more than it formerly did or $1 50 for every inhabitant, $7 50 for every family and $37 500 000 for the entire population. The whole revenue derived by the government from the duties on sugar of all kinds was only $47 000 000 last year. If the government could secure the revenue and put an end to the sugar combinations by repealing all duties it would simply present to the people a sum nearly twice as large as it now takes from them by the duties.

The theory that the advance in price has been brought about by natural causes only does not bear scrutiny. There is a vast deal of confusing talk about the statistical position but there has been no such change in the world's supply of sugar as to excuse a rise of 50 per cent in price. The true explanation which was intended to put an end to payment of bounties in Germany and France has reported sundry propositions but the British government has refused to take the responsibility of bringing the matter to a vote and nothing can come of it in other countries without the assent of Great Britain. A proposition to cut off part of the import duty and to substitute a bounty to American consumers was favored in the Senate last winter but could not pass a free trade house.

When congress assembles next winter, if the sugar trust lives so long one of the most important duties before representatives of the people will be to consider whether the existing duties on sugar raw and refined tend in any way to aid or encourage a combination to extort money from American consumers and in what way the duties can be so changed as most effectually to defeat that combination. For there is no room for doubt about the hostility of this particular trust to the public interest. It has in fact suppressed production at important works and it has in fact increased the cost of sugar to consumers. Its organizers and defenders have asserted that the existing duties do not help the trust in the slightest degree and that their repeal would not lessen its power. Congress will find itself forced by public opinion to look into the matter very closely and to make it entirely clear that members do not mean to leave any reasonable or proper thing undone that may help to protect the public against extortion.

Had the business of refining sugar been left free it would have deserved consideration with other industries. A bounty to producers of American refined, as well as of raw sugar if it can be strictly limited so that no part of it can ever be paid to a concern connected with or controlled or operated by a combination to fix prices and control production, would be justified as a means of effectually encouraging sugar production in this country. That it is possible to render a nation completely independent of others in this respect Germany has shown.

IN THE KHEDIVE'S DOMINIONS

Egyptian Troops Defeated by a Body of Dervishes Loss of 1,000 Men.

CAIRO, July 3.—An engagement has taken place at Arnaun between a force of Egyptian troops under the command of Colonel Woodhouse and a body of dervishes. The dervishes were defeated. Their loss was 1,000 killed and wounded. Seventy Egyptians were killed and wounded. Two English officers were wounded. Colonel Woodhouse is pursuing the dervishes.

They succeeded in effecting a lodgement on the river bank, but Colonel Woodhouse immediately advanced and attacked them with fierce fighting. The dervishes made a stubborn resistance but were finally forced to retreat. They were driven north seven miles and every foot of ground was hotly contested. Two guns were captured by the British. It is expected that further fighting will occur shortly.

Smile Again on Me!

Sighed Tom to his beloved. He knew not what gave her such a charm in his eyes. Her teeth preserved by SOZODONT, which she had used from girlhood, did this business. She held her lover by virtue of SOZODONT.

A Royal Marriage to Take Place

LONDON, July 3.—The *St. James Gazette* states that the marriage between the Earl of Fife and Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Wales, will take place next spring.

Pleasant to the taste and readily taken is Simmons Liver Regulator.

EAST PORTLAND ITEMS.

Seven Hundred Cords of Wood Destroyed by Fire Yesterday.

A Hotel To Be Built by J. H. Baylor—Marriage of Dr. J. J. Sellwood to Miss Kate L. Coburn—Personal Notes.

Yesterday afternoon a fire was started on some land east of Woodlawn on the Portland & Vancouver railroad and was soon beyond control. Seven hundred cords of wood owned by George Heath of Albina, were burned.

NEW BUILDINGS.

J. H. Baylor has moved his dwelling which stood on Fifth and H streets to one side, and will soon commence the erection of a hotel. He has 100 feet square on that corner and the new building will be 50x80 feet, and three stories high. The location is an excellent one. The building will be a frame structure.

The building being erected by Charles Logue on Third and L streets will be 40x75 feet and three stories high.

Ground has been broken for Jacob Ibekenbach's building on N street between Fifth and Sixth. It will be 50x70 feet, and three stories high.

WEDDING BELLS.

The marriage of Dr. John J. Sellwood son of Rev. J. W. Sellwood to Miss Kate L. Coburn daughter of Mrs. C. A. Coburn was solemnized last evening in St. David's church. The beautiful ceremony was witnessed by a number of relatives and invited friends. Upon the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's mother on Tenth street, where supper was served and the evening was spent pleasantly. The bride and groom are well known and popular young people, and their numerous friends wish them happiness.

Y. M. C. A. MATTERS.

The officers of the Y. M. C. A. held a meeting last evening and discussed the general financial condition of the association. It was found that although the finances are in better condition than heretofore there remains but $100 to complete the work through the year. Many of the subscriptions secured at the opening of the year have run out and it was decided to make a canvass for funds.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The East Portland Building and Loan Association will be prepared to make a loan of $750 this month. Members desiring to borrow should not fail to attend the stockholders' meeting to morrow night to bid for the money.

STILL ON DUTY.

Frank Harvey who was put on duty as policeman in the First ward by the health and police committee is still on duty the announcement to the contrary being erroneous.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice will be open between 4 and 5 P. M. to day.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. L. Barman and family have gone to Europe.

Mr. A. H. Mcleaf has gone to Walla Walla. He will return in about ten days.

John Payne and family who are now living on the Klatskanine are visiting friends.

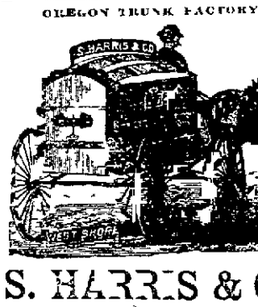
Mr. F. C. Hushs engineer of the Oregon Pacific railroad is in the city and will spend the fourth with his family.

The sole agents of the West Seattle Land & Improvement Company are Eilerman, Llewellyn & Co. Seattle W. T.

TWO YEARS RECORD FOR DR. DARRIN

It has been but two years on the first day of July since Drs. Darrin of 256 Fifth street, came and located at Portland and during that brief period they have successfully treated many thousand cases that had been given up as incurable by able physicians, thus bringing to the very homes of the people of the Northwest enduring blessings. The reputation of the doctors as successful practitioners their hundreds of wonderful, permanent cures of diseases that had baffled medical skill for years their novel and unique scientific treatment, is so extensive that there is scarcely a town or village in the great Northwest but can point to patients who have been almost snatched by them from the grave and restored to health, principally by electric treatment.

OREGON TRUNK FACTORY



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Manufacturers of

TRUNKS & VALISES.

Trunks made to order. Catalogue mailed free.

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Importers and Dealers in

METALS, Plain Stamped Japanned Tinware, Enamel and Blanket Stock and Tools, House-furnishing Hardware, Granite Ironware, Lead and Iron Pipe, Pumps, etc.

54 and 56 Front Street.

Depot of the Northwestern Foundry.

DEAD SHOT FOR CHOLERA MORBUS, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery and bowel complaint with children; prepared by S. F. Tomlinson, East Portland; ask your druggists for it.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 4

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

A far higher degree of material development is now required as a condition of the admission of a territory to state rood than was required in former times Hence Washington comes late to the dignities of a state Oregon has been a state more than thirty years When she was admitted she had not more than 45,000 inhabitants. A year and a half later when the next census was taken Oregon had but 52,000 Fifteen years ago Washington had fully as many inhabitants as Oregon had upon her admission and even more wealth By the census of 1880 Washington had fifty per cent. more population than Oregon had in 1860 and it is probable that her population is now fully 250 000 or more than five times the population that Oregon possessed upon her erection into a state

In the development of material resources Washington's progress has fully kept pace with or even outrun, the increase of population This certainly is true, if the comparison be made on the old proportions of population and wealth The new state will start with a taxable valuation of $100,000,000—a sum equal to the taxable property of Illinois in 1850,—more than thirty years after that state had been admitted into the union. In extent and variety of natural resources Washington is equal to our most favored states and their development will place her in the very front rank of American commonwealths

The civic qualities of the people of Washington are in every way equal to the best standards They have an unusual degree of energy and enterprise, they are united and self reliant they are a cultivated people are endowed with public spirit and are knit well together in the bonds that unite and assimilate a people and cause them to coalesce in social industrial and civil life The natural aptitude for self government that our American life develops has no better illustration than in our territories to day In them we have not merely the elements of states but states themselves in all but the name

In making the constitution of their state the people of Washington may be expected to show that they are entirely equal to the responsibility In the convention there will be men of large experience in civic affairs To the progressive knowledge that should find expression in the constitutions of states the men of Washington are not strangers for, though they have been residents of a territory they have been students of the problems that have appeared in the progress and interpretations of constitutional law and their representatives come to the work of forming a constitution with a knowledge both of general principles and of the special conditions that must be taken into account in forming a constitution for their own state The extended article by Hon W Lair Hill, of Seattle, which we publish to-day will be found to contain a vast amount of useful matter As an essay toward the preparation of a constitution we think it highly valuable and we trust it may be commended without offense to the consideration of the convention and of the people at large

Oregon extends greetings to her neighbor and sister of Washington The two have a common origin they are united in their destines, and there will be no rivalry between them save a generous emulation which will be helpful to each There is in fact, no antagonism of interests nor can there ever be The highest possible development of each is not only fully consistent with but positively needful to the best advancement of the other Though other states are coming in with Washington, we of Oregon naturally take more interest in the advent of Washington than in that of any of the rest, for Washington was the child of Oregon, and Oregon will always be more closely linked with Washington in interest sympathy and intercourse than with any other of our states

PENNOYER AND HIS COMMISSION

Governor Pennoyer is blessed with a sanguine temperament at least as far as his executive duties are concerned and enjoys at times all the Pleasures of Hope though in due time they often prove illusions of hope He is thoroughly informed in regard to recent decisions made by the supreme court of Indiana and has a conviction that our own courts should follow the precedents he is so positive that court has set in regard to gubernatorial rights and privileges and executive prerogatives In an interview yesterday with one of THE OREGONIAN writers he referred to yesterday's editorial and desired that it be understood that he still adheres to the doctrine of his message that it is not competent for the courts to declare any action by the legislature void but he accepts the situation as against him and has learned when in Rome to do as Romans do" etc His excellency is both clear cut and facetious in his allusions and comparisons Referring to the position that he takes that the law not being explicit leaves the power of appointment in his hand he says If the emergency clause of the law had said that it should take effect on its approval by the governor or on receiving a two-thirds vote of both houses of the legislature it would now be in force beyond a doubt but the court cannot add the words of this last clause now, as it practically does The case is without parallel or precedent because no other legislature has ever been such fools" His excellency grew very humorous in expression at this time in the interview and a smile of unusual significance passed over his countenance Turning quickly to his auditor he added "The supreme court was sharp enough once in this very connection for when a bill was in progress for the purpose of increasing the salaries of the justices of that court the emergency clause provided against any interference by the executive by this phraseology This act shall take effect from and after its passage no provision was made against the very contingency now discussed

When asked if the case was with out precedent he answered There is not a case on record in the United State except in those we allude to as decided in all branches of our case in Oregon Governor Hovey and myself are the first executives that ever exercised their prerogative" The political complexion of the court being referred to he said In Indiana a democratic legislature took away the prerogatives of a republican governor and a democratic court restored them In Oregon, a republican legislature has done the same thing to a democratic governor and it is to be hoped a democratic court will restore them according to precedent. The law of precedents binding where no extraordinary reason exists for contrary action where the same constitutional provision exists The constitutions of Indiana and Oregon are similar in respect to such matters. It is, therefore, a precedent of a binding nature that the state court of Indiana has set in these cases."

Of course the governor does not "go back on himself in regard to the proper duties of courts in declaring but so long as precedents are to possess forge he wants the full benefit of all precedents that favor his views The Oregon legislature has at times heretofore violated their powers by electing other than was once done in the election of ex-Senator the supreme court Both this and other such violations of executive prerogatives have been indulged in by executives assisted his rights as such Governor until Pennoyer sat on the throne Now we possess an executive who thinks for himself his rights and knowing dare maintain

Our governor has no doubt of his power to create commissioners and fill vacancies in his own seat at first sight however He has a right to call publicly for not appointing however once or twice and after being blind to the logic of the case when it does not suit him His arguments and reasons have practically the force of numbers and the world looks on with wonder to realize the inconsistency of the citizens and the complacency with which he submits upon as well as the ease with which he surrenders them at the bid of law and reason The fact is the rest of mankind are too many for him

A VALUABLE SKETCH

Modern writers recognize the fact that true history is no longer the mere record of battles, sieges conquest death and dates but rather a description of men who have caused epochs in national life, and an explanation of the principles underlying their actions The article which we publish to-day under the title of "Territorial Days" is from the facile pen of Mr H S Lyman of this city He is a distinguished student and scholar, whose effort has been strongly impregnated with the modern conception of the mission of history and who therefore has narrated the story of Washington's early days with accuracy and vividness with richness of coloring and great wealth of facts

Mr Lyman not only tells us of the manner in which Washington was settled and by whom the vivid struggles of the fearless pioneer the gradual growth and settlement of the territory but he describes without exaggeration the natural advantages of the coming state her rich varied and inexhaustible opportunities for greatness her natural resources now undergoing broad and extensive development and the push, energy vigor and manhood of her citizens, and he wisely suggests that nature alone in them alone cannot make a state that there is needed, in mind forces a grasp in ambition and hope which run in the blood which inhere in certain people and are the result of the great ideas that lie at the bottom of all progress

Mr Bourke Cockran counsel for the convicted murderer Kemmler who will be the first victim of New York's new law which substitutes execution by electricity for the gallows has made an able protest against using a living man as the subject of an experiment, secretly conducted, to test an untried method of inflicting the death penalty There is scientific authority for Mr Cockran's declaration that execution by electricity may not only prove to be death by slow and lingering torture but that it may prove so inefficient that the malefactor will be only stunned by the shock only to wake to consciousness in his coffin The worst feature of the new law is that which prescribes that this new punishment shall be inflicted in secret forbids the admission of reporters to the execution and prohibits the sale of papers containing an account of the affair On this point the Atlanta *Constitution* says

Such a law violates the constitutional provision guaranteeing the freedom of the press There can be no reasonable objection to the publication in decent shape of the details of an execution, and now that New York is trying electricity as a mode of punishment it is proper that the public should know exactly how it works It is true that the newspaper men who violate the law and give their readers the news will be sent to jail but they will not stay there long Public opinion will demand and secure their release and finally secure the repeal of the law itself

The Chinese government has got over its anti railroad scare and an order has been issued placing the control of the roads of the Northern provinces in the hands of Li Hung Chang who a few months ago was hauled by a royal decree in his great work of introducing railway transportation into China

THE STAGE

NEW PARK THEATER—Karl Gardner's homelike picture of Fatherland with its sweet songs and joyous festivals received another cordial reception last evening at the hands of an appreciative audience Karl is well named the sweet singer for he puts a soul into every melody he sings

At the matinee this afternoon Father land will be given for the last time

To night there will be a change of bill and Karl the Peddler an old success of Mr Gardner's will have its first Portland representation Karl the Peddler is a comedy from first to last abounding with opportunities for Mr Gardner to sing a number of new and original songs Among the many may be mentioned the following Come Down by Dot Gate Her Father was an Auctioneer French Convict Chamois Hunter Clock Vender Flower Girl Jack in the Box and his world famed Lullaby The part of Karl is suited excellently to Mr Gardner's ability and is particularly enjoyable from the fact that it contains so much comedy that it never flags for a moment

Seats for sale for both matinee and evening performance at M A Gunst & Co's cigar store

CORDRAY'S MUSEE AND THEATER—The third night of Lynwood repeated the success of the first both as regards the attendance and performance There is no doubt now of Miss Essie Tittell's ability in the portrayal of emotional roles In Lynwood the conflicts of the emotions are so striking an frequent that the actress with natural ability has abundant opportunity to show her power The merit of Essie Tittell is that she is always strictly consistent with the occasion For little sister, Minnie was brighter even last night than on Monday, and both are fast becoming favorites

The company in it general make up is also good and work well together In their respective positions Messrs George Y Stevens and G Kunkle acquit themselves well while Sam Morris, as newspaper correspondent was quite very droll With such a company success can't follow the exertions of Cordray & Co to establish a popular place of amusement

Matinee this afternoon Musee opens at 1 o'clock, and dramatic performance begins at 1 30

DIED

In Butte City M Lena July 3 J S McClung brother of S S Mellen [illegible]

In this city July 4 at 1 00 o'clock at 948 Clay st Mrs R C Smith on Mr Clark M Rosenberg, aged 20 years 3 months and 8 days

[illegible] Interment Lone Fir Cemetery

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs P F Morey at 2 o'clock p m July 4 from her late residence on Ninth street Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

[illegible] Undertaker and Embalmer, S W Cor 4th and Yamhill Telephone 507.

Schwab Bros Printing & Litho. Co., removed to 112 and 114 Fr st st

NEW TO-DAY.

H. T. HILDEBRAND.

Prescription Druggist and Manufacturing Chemist Telephone 499 Orders by mail receive prompt attention

[illegible] CEDAR ALWAYS AT HAND Pioneer Wood Yard 1 to 6 Morrison st Telephone 1189. MOORE & SPEAR.

HATS.

Correct Spring Styles Ready. Fine Umbrellas and Canes. BUFFUM & PENDLETON. 153 First Street.

NEW TO-DAY.

The New Policy of the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY is (like a bank draft) a simple Promise to Pay, and is without conditions on the back.

Send for circulars and full explanations.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR THE PACIFIC COAST

Montgomery and California Streets San Francisco Cal

WM. D GARLAND, City Manager

W F McNUTT, Medical Director
FRED P MOORE, Cashier

RACES.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY RACES,

To come off at City Viewtrack, Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, July 4, 1889

First race—Purse $500, for 2 30 class, which will include the get of Hambletonian, Winthrow Knox, Rockwood Duroc Prince, Altamont and all other stallions in Oregon and Washington Territory This race will require five (5) complete entries and three (3) to start.

Second race—Will be for purse of $400, for free for all horses which will include Little Joe, Palatine and others This race will require three (3) complete entries and two (2) to start These purses are divided as follows 70 per cent to first 20 per cent to second and 10 per cent to third

Foot race, dash of 100 yards Purse $100, $75 to first man, $25 to second, $10 to enter, 5 to enter and 3 to start Bar Frank Lewis and Strube

Said races to be under the management of Portland Speed Association and races will be trotted under the National Association rules Entries of above races close on July 2, with S Gunst No 128 first st Entrance 10 per cent of purse Boat will leave foot of Alder street at 11, 12 1 and 2 o'clock, returning first boat will leave track at 5 o'clock

PORTLAND SPEED ASS'N

Portland, Oregon, June —, 1889

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

The Lombard Investment Co who have been doing business for years past on Stark street this city have moved the quarters from No 91 in the Portland Savings Bank Building where they will be glad to see all their clientele as well as any parties who desire to secure first class loans on improved property or for the purchase of building Mr A Ayment who has been with the company's office ever since it was started in that manager of this office and has full charge of the Oregon business The company are prepared to make loans in all sums at short notice and are a well known and reliable institution

S S KING
General Manager for Pacific Coast

DID YOU EVER HEAR

Of a single [illegible]

SIGN PAINTING

[illegible] that [illegible] firm of

BERGER & WADDELL,

231 Second Street

Of this city that was not entirely satisfactory

320 ACRES ON TUALATIN river 16 miles from Portland 40 acres [illegible] vated old donation land claim will sell 160 acres or all 640 per acre terms easy this is a rare chance to secure a good farm

CARR & GOLDSMITH,

S W cor First and Washington sts Portland, Or

MONEY TO LOAN.

LENT & McGREW,

5 Morrison St, Room 5

A BARGAIN

—IN—

HOTEL PROPERTY

Call for particulars

J. FRED CLARK & SON,

12 Stark Street

JOHN D WILCOX,

Real Estate and Stock Broker

26 Morrison St

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of local stocks

$800 Per Acre.

Five acre addition [illegible] Mount Tabor [illegible] and [illegible] and sold in lots of [illegible] terms $500 cash balance one [illegible] RAYMOND WEBSTER & CO 107 East Fifteenth Or

16½ ACRES IN TOWN, CLOSE to Arlington [illegible] buildings etc orchard and vegetable garden land all cleared level and fenced 2 miles from Portland one fourth mile from railroad depot price $4,000 terms easy CARR & GOLDSMITH S W cor First and Washington sts Portland Or

BUYS A LOT IN PERKINS ADDITION the Homes No 8 for cash or time $5 down $2 50 a month Advance liable to be made any day Motor running in September

EMPIRE LAND CO.,

3jy tf 74 Morrison st

PILING.

We are prepared to furnish on short notice every length of fir piling long lengths a specialty McFARLAND, WILLIS & GRAY Vancouver W T

Portland

Typewriting Dictating Copying Office Practice etc from this date Portland Business College, and 6 Yamhill Sts A P Armstrong, Prin

P. & C. S. S. CO.

STEAMER OCEAN SPRAY sails for Coos Harbor July 2 8 and 14 leaving Portland at 7 A M Astoria the following morning Steamer Dolphin sails for Shoalwater Bay July 2 at midnight, and thereafter at foot of Clarke street every day until 5 P M

J H STEVENS President

TIME IS MONEY.

$3500 will buy a business that will clear from $200 to $300 per month an 11 suite of rooms lodging house together with Turkish baths connected with several rooms centrally located good reasons for selling WATSON SMITH & CO

4jy tf 4 Stark street

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern—W A Dennis has no legal authority to enter into any contract or agreement in connection with the Oregon and Washington Land Company and is no longer authorized to act for it. The Oregon and Washington Land Co

4jy2 HENRY C PARKER Secy and Agent

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

20 to 25 acres in the G W Walling donation claim at a bargain facing the Portland and Oregon City electric plant road, two miles south of Oswego Apply to

WATSON, SMITH & CO,
4jy6 4 Stark street.

NEW TO-DAY.

$26 [illegible]

$400 [illegible]

FOR SALE—EASTERN [illegible] Portland new houses [illegible] ments House and [illegible] easy [illegible] 50 lots 5x65 [illegible] 50 lots 50x10 At $500 each [illegible] below the [illegible] to $50 and [illegible] starts to run [illegible]

Beside the Tibbetts addition [illegible] key to [illegible] All this property [illegible] of East Portland

THOROUGH HOME AND FARM [illegible] 2 miles from [illegible] Portland [illegible] Improved Brother [illegible] will be [illegible] and nice residences [illegible] will be [illegible] bly bred [illegible] Pounding and well [illegible] terms for short time [illegible] will go with [illegible] see the stock at Prather Home Sale [illegible] no less quantity of [illegible] to [illegible] of Island on the Barnes Bridge road [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] MONDAMIN BROTHERS

HOUSE AND LOTS ON STREET [illegible] lot on Clay st, house and lot on Twenty-third street lot and two houses on Ninth street [illegible] erty on Morrison street also beautiful residence property on Portland Heights and South Portland additions each [illegible] price $10 50 terms easy CARR & GOLDSMITH S W cor First and Washington sts Portland Or

20 ACRES IN FORT LOWNSDALE SECTION $150 per acre 20 acres in section [illegible] per acre both are on motor line and great bargains Fort Lownsdale is to be a railroad center [illegible] city will more than double in the [illegible] to come Also valuable wharf property A M JENKINS 24 Washington st

Notice to Taxpayers

The school taxes for School District No 1 Multnomah are now due for the year of 1889 and [illegible] Clerk's office, over Powell's Bank, Washington st the same will be delinquent on 30 days after date May 18 1889 J W BRICK Clerk

CORNER [illegible] 50x100 [illegible] and [illegible] Fourth [illegible] $900 [illegible] CARR & GOLDSMITH S W cor First and Washington streets Portland Or

$550 LOT CASH IMPROVED LOT 25x5 feet on Morrison street corner 20th [illegible] $700 [illegible] $400 down Three acres [illegible] $100 each Willis avenue Albina M F CULVER 210 Lombard st East Portland

FOR SALE BLOCK 1 SPELLENS ADDITION East Portland three [illegible] Belmont while [illegible] Portland [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Portland Or

FOR SALE—BEST CUT SUIT OF BOOTS [illegible] Portland [illegible] Address P [illegible] Oregonian

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS MILCH COW [illegible] Address W [illegible] Oregonian

GRIMES HOUSE, CLAY [illegible] Portland [illegible] Rates [illegible] $1 per day [illegible] Free coach to and from the house [illegible]

LOST A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING CASE Watch with chain and ball attached Return to 6 Monroe street and receive reward [illegible] JOHN [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD [illegible] to [illegible] Portland Or

WILHOIT SPRINGS.

Health and pleasure resort Hotel now open Daily stage to the Springs Address Mcferran & Holcomb Wilhoit Springs Or

YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WANTED To write letters and books must be good penman and typewriter Will work cheap Address [illegible] Portland Or

ELEGANT RESIDENCE NO 5 for Ninth and Salmon [illegible] (corner not inside) 50x100 feet each inclosed with fine stone wall good stable etc price $10 500 terms easy CARR & GOLDSMITH S W cor First and Washington sts Portland Or

$120 WEST PORTLAND LOTS [illegible] advance As [illegible] 4 00 [illegible] each Apply [illegible] Temple

FIREWORKS BY BARK COLMAN Always on hand fireworks and [illegible] fireworks at low [illegible] market rates by BOWEN FAUS & CO 138 1st st bet Washington & Alder Depot Portland Or 19jl tf

ARE YOU GOING TO THE SPASIDE? If so buy your cigars of SICHEL & MAYER 76 Front st cor Oak They keep the very best 5c cigar only 3jy7

LOST WHITE SKOTTISH WEDNESDAY Collie dog Gold Heart set with pearls rubies and turquoise Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 8 New York st Albina Station 6 East Portland

A LAUNDRYMAN WANTED MUST BE A MAN who thoroughly understands the laundry business star wages expected all correspondence [illegible] W DICKERSON North Yakima W T 4jy3

HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH FRONT lander near Water and Alder [illegible] Apply at 107 Front st 4jy6

FOR SALE BLOCK 1 SPELLENS ADDITION East Portland three [illegible] Belmont while [illegible] Portland [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Portland Or

FOR SALE—A GOOD [illegible] Apply at 107 Front st 4jy6

CHRISTOPHERSEN & LEVY OFFER THE [illegible] for sale [illegible] Quarter Section [illegible] 1 North East 1 [illegible] and [illegible] Apply to [illegible] 157

FOR SALE THE REFRESHMENT STAND [illegible] Park [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Or [illegible] 4jy6

FOR SALE—A GOOD [illegible] Apply at 107 Front st 4jy6

$550 LOT CASH IMPROVED LOT 25x5 feet on Morrison street corner 20th [illegible] $700 [illegible] $400 down Three acres [illegible] $100 each Willis avenue Albina M F CULVER 210 Lombard st East Portland

FOR SALE BLOCK 1 SPELLENS ADDITION East Portland three [illegible] Belmont while [illegible] Portland [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Portland Or

FOR RENT—LARGE SHOW WINDOW and part store, in best location on Third street Address BUSINESS, care Oregonian

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE CREAM LIMBURGER and Roquefort Cheese Hamburg sausage and sauer kraut Finest Limburger cheese Smoked Meat Tongues Sausages Fancy Delicacies at Lorenz MRS M BAUM 98 Morrison st

WOOD BIDS FOR THE FURNISHING OF 50 cords of good, sound wood cut from apple, fir or hard wood delivered at the office of the undersigned P M Saturday July 6 1889 J W BRICK cor Russell st and Williams ave Albina Or 19jy6

WANTED A YOUTH BETWEEN A AND 15 years in a wholesale house a fair education and experience not necessary Address in own writing with his parents consent [illegible] Merchant Oregonian

GRIMES HOUSE, CLAY [illegible] Portland [illegible] Rates [illegible] $1 per day [illegible] Free coach to and from the house [illegible]

LOST A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING CASE Watch with chain and ball attached Return to 6 Monroe street and receive reward [illegible] JOHN [illegible]

100 GIRLS WILL BE BROUGHT FROM [illegible] Portland [illegible] Rates [illegible] $1 per day [illegible] Free coach to and from the house [illegible]

LOST A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING CASE Watch with chain and ball attached Return to 6 Monroe street and receive reward [illegible] JOHN [illegible]

MT. SHASTA VIEWS, MT HOOD and other views at SANBORN VAIL & CO's 74 Second st Portland Or 19jly tf

ICE CREAM AND ICE THE VERY BEST [illegible] Portland Ice Cream Co [illegible] Second st cor Yamhill 4jy6

PROPERTY EVERYWHERE BOUGHT AND sold on commission Charges reasonable [illegible] Yesler building Seattle W T 4jy6

UNEQUALED CIRCULAR LETTERS in best designs for 50c per dollar [illegible] Schell 14 Morgan st 3jy tf

$18 COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS IN GOOD ORDER for rent Apply to IRVINGTON the premises N E cor Ninth and Going East Portland

REVERE HOUSE—COR THIRD AND Oak sts Rooms 25c 50c and $1 per night Special rooms at board $16 per month $3 per week

$500 TO INVEST IN SMALL BUSINESS shown, fair returns See [illegible] HATCH'S AGENCY

GET UP, GUDMAN BEFORE YOU COME home again smoke nothing but cigars from STONE'S opposite P O Quotation

$12,000 WILL BUY 10 ROOM HOUSE AND [illegible] lot and alley corner Morrison and Park streets Call [illegible] 1010 Corbett 7jy4

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework in small family Call at 1 Third 2nd 4jy6

BUY A COOK STOVE FOR 17 AT GORLEY'S Third st bet Morrison and Alder 19apr6

$100 LOTS IN THE [illegible] ADDITION $20 down and $5 a month Office 13 Morrison st 28mar

SHOES AND MISS BOOTS OF ALL [illegible] at BAILEY'S 281 First street 1

BARGAIN—10 MILES FROM RIVER 40 acres $2500 cash L B THOMPSON 22 Ore

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT THE KOHLER & CHASE MUSIC HOUSE, 71 Morrison street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE [illegible] F S MILLER 106½ Third st. 6jy6

STORAGE ROOM ON WHARF AT 146 Front st Portland 1

HOUSE TO RENT—SIX AND FURNITURE for sale cheap 175 Pacific st. 4jy6

WANTED—HELP

WANTED A MAN WHO [illegible] GOOD TALKER to sell [illegible] on street Address BOX [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] IN CENTRAL HOUSE [illegible] Work Apply 91 Second st 4jy6

WANTED A GOOD [illegible] FOR CENTRAL [illegible] Apply [illegible] 4jy6

WANTED A FEW MEN AND WOMEN TO [illegible] and country to sell the very fastest [illegible] on Broadway Must [illegible] Portland Or 4jy6

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF [illegible] business good salary or commission 2 first street Portland room 12 30jy*

WANTED A GOOD [illegible] AT THE CITY [illegible] and private [illegible] Call [illegible] Broadway and Jefferson streets

WANTED STEAM ENGINEER TO RUN A [illegible] Oswego Dredge and Ditch Co [illegible] mechanic Apply on or Fourth and Oak 4jy6

WANTED A MAN WHO HAS [illegible] and desires [illegible] Address P [illegible] 4jy7

FOR SALE—BEST SUIT OF BOOTS [illegible] Portland [illegible] Address P [illegible] Oregonian

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork [illegible] Address W [illegible] 4jy4

WANTED—MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible] pianos and property Notes discounted [illegible] 1 A FEE & STEWART 174 First st

LOST—A [illegible] BUILDING BOW BILL [illegible] Return to ATMAN BROS

$3500 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED STREET property in Portland Address [illegible] 4jy6

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE BY OWNER [illegible] Portland Or

CHAIRMAN CAN OBTAIN HORSES WAIT at table and collect and make himself useful about [illegible] 104 Sixteenth street

WANTED A PARTNER WITH SMALL CAPITAL [illegible] newspaper business Address W [illegible] Oregonian 4jy7

FOR RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF A HOUSE [illegible] Apply at [illegible] Inquire of H [illegible] HANSON [illegible] Second Sixth and Lewis 1

HOUSES BOUGHT AND SOLD BY S FOMLIN SON office at Mago & Bros stables corner Third and Madison sts Portland Or 19jly6

[illegible] BUILDING ADDITION FOR [illegible] Governors the Carlton Apply [illegible] 3jy7

WANTED SITUS BY AN OFFICE OR COLLECTOR CAN [illegible] Address J 4jy3

FOR SALE SHOULDER BRASS BIT CHOICE [illegible] Address J [illegible] Oregonian

A MAN WANTED TO RUN GOTTLIEB [illegible] Address immediately J B GOTT 4jy6

FOR SALE—OLD COPPER AND SHEET price 20 Apply to Herbert 4jy7

[illegible] IN FRONT STREET HANDLE [illegible] stock of [illegible] and harness [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND A [illegible] Call [illegible] DAM RINCUM [illegible]

WOMAN WANTED FOR LIGHT [illegible] Apply [illegible] North [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS [illegible] and [illegible] Address A H DUSSEN [illegible]

FOR RENT—LARGE SHOW WINDOW and part store, in best location on Third street Address BUSINESS, care Oregonian

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FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

$300 [illegible] MONTH BUYS A good house ready for occupancy of the [illegible] 4jy6

FARMS FOR SALE SOME GOOD FARMS IN the Willamette valley for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms Apply to WM. MACKAY 21 40 Second st cor Main Oregon 28jly

FOR SALE LOTS ON THE ELECTRIC MOTOR [illegible] 15 minutes for fourteen [illegible]

LOT 4 BLOCK [illegible] 57 COUCH'S ADDITION FOR [illegible] for business Apply [illegible] Third st 19jly

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN 160 ACRES OF [illegible] [illegible] Address [illegible] 27jly6

LOST LARGE RED IRISH SETTER DOG [illegible] Liberal reward by returning to 143 First st 4jy6

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LOST LARGE RED IRISH SETTER DOG [illegible] Liberal reward by returning to 143 First st 4jy6

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FURNITURE FOR SALE AND HOUSE FOR rent Price for sale of furniture reduced 30 per cent Apply on premises 9jly6

640 ACRES YELLOW FIR & 100 FEET PER acre $3 per acre HARGUS [illegible] 4jy6

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD BY S FOMLIN SON office at Mago & Bros stables corner Third and Madison sts Portland Or 19jly6

FOR SALE SAIL BOAT WITH AWARS thoroughly overhauled and in first class order $150 this boat is a bargain Apply to [illegible] 2 Ankeny st Portland 4jy6

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN [illegible] Ellis Lamb property [illegible] Apply to [illegible] 4jy6

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN [illegible] Ellis Lamb property [illegible] Apply to [illegible] 4jy6

WANTED—AGENTS

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR THE Centennial Dry Process Letter Copying Outfit Address 88 Second street Portland Oregon 1jan

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY SECTION OF Oregon and Washington territory for the sale of the Oregon Patent Saw Gummer Apply for particulars to EDGAR P WHITE Portland Or 5mar

WANTED THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND Life Association desires to employ one special Agent in the city of Portland and the State of Oregon It gets the best [illegible] Only [illegible] Address [illegible] Manager Portland Or 14jly

COOPERS—WANTED FOUR FIRST CLASS Coopers with tools; steady work Apply to JAMES BULLEEN, Oregon Cooperage Co 17 Front street 8jy3

$250 ADVERTISER WISHES TO FORM THE acquaintance of a young gentleman with the above amount to take interest in a new invention by which will like lightning both cut and sew in any [illegible] short time Thorough investigation will cost the profits who wants in now may best [illegible] real estate boom Address, Invention are Oregonian 1jly

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSE WANTED FOR 10 ROOMS WELL located Address stating location Box 579 City

WANTED—TO RENT—MILK RANCH OF about 10 acres clear land and pasture for 30 cows about 6 miles from town Inquire 400 First [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT—A NICE 4 OR 5 ROOM cottage with bath no children Address C 30j6

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO STUDY FOR the [illegible] all instruction free must be willing to leave [illegible] when I can secure [illegible] Address G S care Post 4jy6

GOVERNMENT LAND MEN AND [illegible] Wish to take up land claims and preemption [illegible] Also farming land that will pay for itself [illegible] Address G S care Post 4jy6

FOR SALE FIRM GOING AN EXTENSIVE [illegible] trade [illegible] Address [illegible] 4jy6

FOR SALE—A GOOD [illegible] Apply at 107 Front st 4jy6

WANTED—A SALESLADY TO CALL ON [illegible] Address [illegible] Oregonian 30jly

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT and city bookkeeper in a wholesale and retail store one who has worked with his pen to and [illegible] with the city preferred Address in own [illegible] Industry care Oregonian 30jly

WANTED A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN books must also be a rapid stenographer and typewriter Address O H 28 4jy6

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO cooking and general housework Apply from 9 A M to 1 P M at N W cor Eighteenth and J streets 3jy2

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS Second st, Portland 3jly6

COOPERS—WANTED FOUR FIRST CLASS Coopers with tools; steady work Apply to JAMES BULLEEN, Oregon Cooperage Co 17 Front street 8jy3

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HOUSE WANTED FOR 10 ROOMS WELL LOcated Address stating location Box 579 City

WANTED—TO RENT—MILK RANCH OF about 10 acres

ROOMS AND OFFICES.

...ELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ...ith thrital ed rooms to let, corner ... House, cor. First and Columbia.
...ED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR ... and stores to let, corner Sixth ... north. Apply corner Ninth and ...
...RNISHED ROOM, OR SUITE, ... gentlemen at 189 Sixth st. 26mt
PRIVATE HOUSE, LARGE ... rooms; also small room, bath, ... 135 Eighth st., cor. Alder.
...HED ROOMS AND BATH, ...rniture for sale. Address M. E.
...OMS FOR RENT FOR HOUSE- ... Columbia st., bet. First and Sec...
...REE OR FOUR FURNISHED ... keeping; nice location. ...
...NISHED ROOM FOR GENT- ... gentlemen or gentleman and wife, ...th and E. Park.
...K ROOM ON THE GROUND ... plate glass window. Apply ...
...RST FLOOR OF TENEMENT ... FOR LODGES, FURNISHED ... fine location, on First st. - Inquire ... O., 180 First st.
HOUSES AND STORES.
...W COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, ... Inquire 332 First st.
...OSE, 65 SALMON STREET. ... Key at corner Third street, ... 125 Front street.
...OUSE AT THE END OF THE ... line. Inquire of J. C. HARE, ...
...OM JULY 1st (IF NECESSARY) ... rown on 241 seventeenth street, ... cet, nine rooms and bath; pleas... of fruit. Address or call on R. ...
ROOMS WITH BOARD.
...FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH ...rd. 174 Yamhill street.
...ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS ...rates reasonable; references ex... corner Twelfth.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
...S, or the liquor habit positively ...laines' Golden Specific, ...
...SPRING BEDS. GEORGE M. ... Fifth st. Trade supplied. ...
...ND TYPEWRITER AGENCY ... Room 10 and 11.
...ALD, ACCOUNTANT—CUSTOM ...ccord broker, 46 First st.
...AY CONCERN.—I HAVE THIS ... Roo h & McGinn, my agents, room ... C. CARRIE R. BAINBRIDGE.
...RS. HENRY MILLER RENT ... care in cases of confinement. No. ...lark and Oak.
...WIFE LENA, HAVING LEFT ...oard, I will not be responsible for ...y her. HENRY GRELLE.
...s, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, ...nit Assay, 723 Market, San Fran...N DER NAILLEN, Circular.
...ILITARY ACADEMY, CORN... ...p., Col. C. J. Wright, B. S., A. M., ... Cornu't of Cadets.
...ANS, METAPHYSICIAN AND ...ristian Science, 253 Ninth st., cor... ...ghton $5. Consultation free. Clos...
...ILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN ...arrest and conviction of any person ...o Daily or Sunday Oregonian south ... D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.
...AND PARASOLS MADE TO ... and recovered at MERRELL'S, ... Morrison and Yamhill, ...
...IROYANT, BUSINESS AND ...ic writing medium; magnetic ...nstructions given to develop ...ck, Fourth and Jesse, East Portland.
...SHIP—INDEPENDENT CLAIR... ...sychometrist, gives advice daily on ...ness Saturday P. M. (clairvoyant ...abrent treatment, chronic or other ... Office 72½ Morrison.
...HOUSE, TILLAMOOK, OR., IS ...mmer boarders; bedding and new... ...$1 per day; beautiful scenery, ...op'rietor.
...A LARGE SUPPLY OF EVERY ...t, for sale at wholesale and retail, at ...HONG WA & CO., No. 140 Second ...rtland.
...—MRS. F. A. BROWN, NAT... ...al, tells the past, present and future ...ne; gives advice and result of jour... ...cumstances, etc.; mining interests a ...ecialty guaranteed or no pay. No. ...mm S.
...SON & CO. HAVE BEEN AP... ...for the purchase of rag stock for the ... Paper Co., and are prepared to pur... ...kages, Burlaps, Manila rope and all ...paper stock. Old Iron and Metal of all ...s st., Portland, Oregon.
...D—BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED ...signed until Monday, July 8, 1889, ... printing and binding of 300 copies ...AL U. S.; specifications will be fur... ...plication; the right to reject any and ... reserved. A. N. GAMBRILL, Grand ...35 Washington st., Portland, Or.
...NTRACTORS—BIDS WILL BE ... the School Directors, Hillsboro, ...gon, on July 11, 1889, for the ... school house building. Drawings ...n be seen at the office of McCAW ...ects, 84 Washington st., Portland. ...ed to J. J. MORGAN, Hillsboro, Or.
...L MEETING OF STOCKHOLD... ...rk & Lacy Machinery Co will be ... of the company, No. 35 North ...d, Or., on Monday, 8th July, 1889, ...he election of a board of directors ... year and the transaction of such ...s may properly come before the ... THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.
...M IT MAY CONCERN—PLEASE ...that I have this day sold out the ... heretofore carried on by me at ... Fourth and Sheridan streets to ... Co. I can be found at the old stand ...ays, and all claims against me will ...station, and all claims due me must ...personally within thirty days from ... L. JACOBS.
...1889. ...S WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE ...chool clerk, District No. 1, Multno... ...to 12 M., Saturday, July 6, 1889, for ... rooms in the North School build... ...roofs on the Couch and Failing ...and painting the roof of the High ... Plans and specifications can be ... office. The School Board reserves ...ect any or all bids. H. S. ALLEN, ...3jy4
...Y A YOUNG MARRIED MAN A ...me bank or office in the Willamette ...d a number of years experience in ... office work, and for past five years ... in the management of a national ...t; the best of references from four business men ...ere there would be ...refer a position where there would be ...advancement or permanency; best of ... correspondence solicited. Address ...Oneonta, Neb.
...IS SOLUTION—NOTICE IS HERE... ...the copartnership heretofore existing ...Berger and George Cook, doing busi... ...Cook, h s this day been dissolved ...ent. The business will be carried on ...by Henry Berger, who assumes all ...s firm, and to whom all moneys due ...be paid. HENRY BERGER, GEORGE COOK. 3057
June 29, 1889.
...FFS DEPARTMENT OF THE ...Office of Chief Quartermaster, Van... ...s, W. T., June 28, 1889. Sealed pro... ...ate, will be received here until 11 ... July 8, 1889, and then opened, for ...delivery to the Quartermaster's De... ...Army, Port Wells, W. T., or ... ...ces. Proposals for delivery at other ...considered. Preference given to arti... ...cle production, conditions of quality ...ce equal; and such preference given to ...erican production as the commanding ...to the extent of the consumption of ...otable service there. All information ...plication here. The U. S. reserves the ... the whole or any part of any bid re... ...will be considered for a less number ... Envelopes containing proposals ...ked: "Proposal for Cavalry Horses," ...o the undersigned here. J. G. C. LEE, ...Quartermaster.
...ASE MANUFACTURERS. ...GGSON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT ...land, Or.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

PEACHES THIS YEAR.—Oregon peaches are already coming into market freely and are very fine in size and color to those being received from California. There is a fine peach crop in Oregon this year. In Southern Oregon the yield will be immense, and there will be a great many around The Dalles, and also in the vicinity of this city. The prospect is that peaches will be more plentiful and cheaper here this season than ever before, which will be good news to housewives, as peaches are the favorite fruit for "putting up." Fruit dealers should make calculations to find a market for all the peaches produced, and to get fair returns for the growers, to encourage them. Every one would be willing to pay a fair price for peaches, as if farmers find they cannot dispose of their crops at a profit they will not take care of their crops. If fruit growers are to keep up a supply. If fruit growers are to keep up a supply, proper encouragement Oregon will soon become one of the best peach-growing states in the Union. Of late years there have been peaches marketed here which for size, beauty and flavor cannot be excelled.

HOW A LOST MONKEY WAS FOUND.—One of the pet monkeys in Cordray's museum was stolen about a week ago, and, though persistent efforts were made to obtain some clue as to its whereabouts, nothing was heard of it until last Sunday when it was accidentally recovered by Officer Barry. Barry was walking along Fifth street when he was, a short distance ahead of him, attracted his attention by the peculiar fit, or rather cut, of a heavy overcoat he wore. The man kept shifting the coat in a manner that aroused the suspicion of the officer. At the corner of Pine street Barry overtook the man and said: "Look here curly, what have you got under your coat?" The man was slow to reply, but when he did a live and very much scared monkey was produced at the same time. The lost was found. Cordray was notified and took back the monkey and there is again rejoicing in the cage of the pedimanas.

VIGILANT FIRE LADDIES.—At 10:45 yesterday morning an alarm from Box 9 called the fire department to extinguish a small blaze at the corner of Ninth and I streets. The fire was in the roof of the dwelling house at No. 146 Ninth street and, as the department arrived in a very short time, it was put out with little difficulty. To-day, being the Fourth, all the firemen will be on duty at their respective company houses and there will be but little celebration for them. In San Francisco, and other cities in the East, it is customary for the insurance companies to make up a purse and give each extra man as a recognition of his services. It is hardly probable that the extra men connected with the fire department of Portland would interpose any serious objections if a similar practice were to be established in this city.

ALL THE SAME AS BOSTON.—Boston is generally acknowledged to be the center of "culcher" and the hub of the universe, and the birthplace of John L. Sullivan. The great superiority of Boston over other cities is supposed to arise from the fact that the citizens consume the nutritious baked bean, the brainy codfish, the laxative brown bread and the soothing corn mush in larger quantities than do the people of any other city in the country. Now that Portland is beginning to feel the thrill of new life along her keel, as it were, it will rejoice many to know that a company is being formed here to supply all the above esthetic delicacies, and it may be expected that the people of Portland will at once make great advancement in every way.

THE TRUST BROKEN.—Recently the Portland Ice Works, Portland Artificial Ice Company, and the Portland Natural Ice Company formed a combination, fixing retail prices as follows: From 10 to 20 pounds, 1½ cents a pound; 25 to 100 pounds, 1¼ cents; 110 to 200 pounds, 1½ cents, none being sold at less than 1 cent. Yesterday Mr. Henry Weinhard sent out a wagon retailing ice at ½ cent per pound. All of the saloons selling Weinhard's beer took ice from him, and many others patronizing different breweries have signified their willingness of doing the same. As the saloons are the heaviest consumers of ice, the trust will probably be compelled to lower its prices.

THE RACES TO-DAY.—The races at City View park to-day promise to be very interesting. The entries for the trot, 2:30 class, for a purse of $500 are Altamont, Kitty, Ham and Maud Knox. The next race, which will be a free-for-all trot for a $400 purse, will be participated in by Little Joe and Palatine. The last race will be a sweepstake trot for $25 a corner and $100 added by the Portland Speed Association, under whose management the races are held. The entries for the last race are Carrie C., Buccaneer, Aberta, Della H. and Eleo. These races will be under the National Association rules. The trot between Little Joe and Palatine promises to be of unusual interest.

DEATH OF MRS. MAJOR JOHNSON.—Mrs. Major Johnson, of San Francisco, died at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Rosenberg, in this city, on Clay street, between Tenth and Eleventh, yesterday forenoon, after an illness of about six weeks. Mrs. Johnson came to Portland to attend the funeral of her father, the Rev. John Rosenberg, who died in May. She was not in very good health then, and soon after began to grow worse. The immediate cause of death was typhoid fever complicated with heart troubles. Major Johnson is expected to arrive here to-day and arrangements for the funeral will be made later.

BASEBALLISTS DELAYED.—City Editor Snyder, of The Dalles *Times-Mountaineer*, who is in the city, says The Dalles baseball players are not to blame for not showing up at Arlington in time to play Sunday. He says that eight miles out from The Dalles the boys were delayed four hours by sand on the track. Fifteen miles from Arlington the train ran on another sand pile and the players were delayed here from 6 o'clock Sunday evening until 2 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Snyder says The Dalles boys are willing to play the Willamettes.

PORTLANDERS IN NEW YORK.—S. C. Beckwith, who has charge of THE OREGONIAN'S New York office, writes as follows under date of June 28: "I had three visitors from Portland to-day and in spite of the warm weather all enjoyed fresh files of THE OREGONIAN. The callers were Mrs. R. D. Shattuck and daughter and Mr. P. L. Cronin. I am always more than delighted to have visitors from your city or any one from the North Pacific coast call and see us, and endeavor to extend every courtesy possible and make them feel at home.

THE WILLAMETTES WIN.—The Willamettes and Seattles played the first game of their series for the Northwestern championship at Clinton & McCoy's grounds yesterday. It was quite a spirited and interesting contest, and the East Portland boys carried off the honors by a score of 15 to 14. The batteries were Jiggs Parrott and Morgan for the Willamettes, and Mullee and McCarthy for the Seattles. Umpire, James Berger. The clubs will play their second game this afternoon.

VANCOUVER'S CELEBRATION.—The Portland & Vancouver Railway Company will run two trains of four cars each between East Portland and Vancouver to-day. The first train will leave at 7:15 A. M., and trains will follow every forty-five minutes thereafter during the day until 11:45 P. M. Passengers will be landed in Vancouver by this line in less than one-half the time required by steamers.

A SUCCESS.—When The Wilbur & Moulton Livery, Carriage and Transfer Company put on their fine lot of new Landaus, Landaulets and Broughams, it was thought they were ahead of the times but the liberal patronage coming to them has proven that there was a demand for such a service. There is always room at the top.

THE FOURTH AT THE POSTOFFICE.—The postoffice employes will try to observe the national holiday by doing a little less work than usual. The carriers will make a delivery in the morning. Collections will be made as usual. The delivery window will be open between 1 and 2 P. M.

GREAT REMNANT SALE of carpetings, Wiltons, Moquettes, Body Brussels and Tapestries, and special sale of Angora Rugs this week at Walter Bros., First and Yamhill.

MRS. MOREY'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Mrs. P. F. Morey will take place from the family residence, No. 91 South Second street, at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved real estate. Apply to the Oregon Mortgage Company, Abington building, 106 Third street.

A RELIGIOUS ADDRESS.—Next Sunday evening, at the First Congregational church, Judge George H. Williams will deliver an address on "The Duties of the Christian Layman." What may fairly be expected from the practical business man, who would be consistent with his Christian profession; what moral progress press on him and depend upon him for solution. These are among the things considered in this address. We may be sure of having a devout, earnest and helpful treatment at the hands of this eminent man.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.—The State Board of Dental Examiners met at the office of Dr. Clark Tuesday to transact regular business, Dr. Clark was elected secretary, vice Dr. Cox, whose term had expired. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring secretary for efficiency during the last two years of his incumbency. The board at present consists of Drs. Cardwell, Barnes, Welch and Clark. During the past two years 134 certificates have been issued to dentists.

GENUINE SOUTHEASTER.—A tremendous wind storm prevailed at the beach on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. It was a regular southeaster, and reached its hight on Friday, when it tore up the wet sand and threw it around in great style. All doors on the windward side of houses had to be kept fastened, and children were blown about if they ventured out of doors. A cottage in course of construction for W. R. Sewall was demolished and scattered broadcast.

LARGE SEWER CONTRACTS LET.—Bids for constructing the Johnson creek sewer were opened yesterday by the street committee, as follows: Huffman & Bates, $93,418 55; E. A. Webster, $78, 247 55; Thomas Mann, $77, 197 85; R. M. Riner, $67,535 50; Hays & Jeffery, $66,123 85. The contract was awarded to Jeffery & Hays. The contract for the extension of the Tanner creek sewer was let to R. M. Riner for $14,416.

NO CITY LIKE PORTLAND.

Sixty Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association Visit the City—They are Loud in Their Praises.

About sixty members of the American Pharmaceutical association arrived in Portland by special train yesterday morning, on their way home from the thirty-seventh annual convention held in San Francisco June 24-29.

Most of the pharmacists were accompanied by their wives. The day was spent cooking over the city. In the evening they dined in a body at Freimann's and then, under the escort of Mr. William Wisdom, who is a member of the association, a drive was taken about the city.

Mr. Wisdom had two carry-alls and six hacks in readiness as quick as the party had finished dinner and soon they were spinning over the city, admiring the many beautiful residences. The drive was taken through the principal residence portion and then on the White house road to Riverview cemetery.

Standing upon a picturesque eminence in this lovely spot, with the high bluffs at their backs and the lordly Willamette gliding by their feet, the party beheld a magnificent view. The sun had already sunk behind the western hills, but a few last rays still fell upon the snow-capped crests of Mount Hood and St. Helens and the view was, indeed, a grand one. The party were lost in admiration and could scarcely express their feelings. They remained there some little time and then returned to the city to prepare to take the 10:30 o'clock train for Tacoma.

The impressions gained from the prevailing accounts in California regarding Oregon were not very favorable and the party were hardly prepared to find what they did find in one day's stay in Portland. They were surprised to see such large business blocks in Portland, such beautiful residences, such elegant churches and school-houses, and, more than all, such magnificent scenery. The sentiment expressed by all, is that Oregon and Portland in particular is way ahead of anything they had seen in California. They were enthusiastic in their praises and meant what they said.

When the train rattled out of the depot last night the party were singing the praises of Oregon. The vision of a lovely, thriving city on the banks of the Willamette, beautiful residences, schools and churches, charming drives, with magnificent snow-capped mountains in the distance, will long linger in the memory of these visitors, and it is safe to assume that on that train left sixty of the best advertisers who ever visited Portland.

The party regretted that they could not stay a day to view the scenery along the Columbia. They go hence to Tacoma and Seattle, and then east via the Northern Pacific to their homes.

The party consisted of representative pharmacists from all over the East. Among them were Professor P. W. Bedford, New York; Professor C. L. Hallberg, Chicago; Professor M. W. Alexander, St. Louis; Edward Plummer, New York; I. H. Manning, Pittsfield, Mass.; J. H. M. Whitney, Lawrence, Mass.; G. W. Babcock, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore, Md.; Charles Hilgenberg, Baltimore, Md.; John Rappert, Cincinnati, O.; Karl Simmon, St. Paul, Minn.; and George W. Kennedy, Pottsville, Pa.

The Portland members of this association are William Wisdom, William Pfunder, John Laue and Charles E. Sitton.

A TUSSLE WITH A BRACE OF THIEVES.

They Fought the Officers, but Were Overpowered and Landed in Jail.

At 6 o'clock last evening a man reported at the police station that he had been robbed by two men in the Telephone saloon on Front street, between Morrison and Alder. Officer Wing was detailed to arrest the men, and the complainant went along to identify them.

When they arrived at the saloon, the men were found, but to take them to jail was more of a task than the officer had calculated on. They resisted the officer and a lively tussle ensued. In the melee one of the men, James Heffren, was handcuffed.

The other, William Barry, started to run. William Steel and another man attempted to stop him, but his Herculean strength was too much for them, and he continued down Front street until he ran into the arms of ex-Sheriff Minto, of Salem. Minto was a match for the would-be fugitive, and held him until Officer Wing came up and marched him to the station.

Officers Wing and Hoxsie then returned for Heffren, who had been left lying on the curb near the saloon with the handcuffs on.

A man named Harry Whiteside, who had pitched into Officer Wing to aid Barry and Heffren to escape, was also taken in custody.

William Drennan, a bystander, assisted the officer, and for his pains received a "John L. Sullivan" blow in the face from Barry that nearly knocked him senseless. He afterwards complained against Barry, charging him with assault and battery.

BRIEF MENTION.

Pleasure boats for rent, at Stark street.

S. Tomlins has a lot of fine horses for sale at Magoon Bros., corner Third and Madison.

What might have saved Seattle? One of Z. T. Wright's Hudgren Fire Engines. They can be seen at the foot of Morrison street. Every family should have one.

TRY IT.

Freimann's lunch; two kinds of soup; two kinds of fish; four entrees; two roasts, chicken and beef, and dessert. All at Freimann's Annex, daily, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Corner First and Oak. Popular prices.

C. H. WILCOX, 150 FIRST STREET,

Has received *Puck, Judge, Leslies* and *Harper's Weekly, New York Clipper, Dramatic News* and *Mirror*, H. Rider Haggard's new novel, Cleopatra.

LEAVE IT TO ME.

For a nice banquet, luncheon or picnic party, etc., just leave it all to Freimann, corner First and Oak.

GRANT'S PASS.—The coming city of Southern Oregon. For bargains in town lots and acre tracts apply to Chas. K. Chanslor, Grant's Pass Or. Plats and prices furnished on application.

Any man who will decry Portland restaurants with such a complete establishment as the New York to cater to the inner man is off.

For Trunks and Satchels, Go to S. Harris & Co., First St., near Pine.

The finest lunches in the city at Freimann's Annex, corner First and Oak.

The cheapest line of all kinds of fireworks in the city at 129 Third street.

Young Ladies' Journal and other fashion plates for July at Ed Delam's.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Or., July 3, 1889.

Place of Observation.	Barom.	Ther.	Rel. Hum.	Direc. of Wind	Vel. of Wind	State of Weather.
Portland	29.91	64	71	SW	00	Cloudy
Olympia	29.96	62	74	SE	06	Cloudy
Roseburg	29.96	64	58	W	02	Cloudy
Red Bluff	29.86	86	10	SW	00	Cloudy
Sacramento	29.78	68	52	W	00	Cloudy
Eureka	29.98	58	88	N	00	Cloudy
Los Angeles	29.92	72	64	W	04	Fair
San Francisco	29.86	62	82	W	01	Cloudy
Walla Walla	29.80	76	41	SW	00	Cloudy

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Rel. Hum.	Direc. of Wind	Vel. of Wind	Rain fall.	Weather.
5 A. M.	29.98	62	80	NW	12	.00	Clear
5 P. M.	29.84	76	50	NW	14	.00	Clear

Maximum temperature, 92; minimum temperature, 60; hight of river at 5 A. M., 5.6 feet; change in past 24 hours, 0.3 feet.

	Normal.	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Excess or deficiency since 1st.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889.
Temperature	64	76	12	12	207
Precipitation	.08	.00	.08	— .67	—13.91

PASSENGER LIST.

OVERLAND.

Passed Medford, to arrive over the O. & C.: Mr. Parker, Mr. Van Allen, Mr. F. S. Stacey, Count S. Stacey, Count Van Rottenburg, Ed L. Vine, Baron Kran, George Van Rottenburg, Robert Kerr, J. J. Ellis, A. M. Jordan, Mrs. P. B. Hastings, J. E. Aikin and wife, A. J. E. Forbish, Mrs. Hager, Mr. Strauss, Mrs. J. Simpson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Rolfe and wife, Miss Carrie Howell, Mrs. H. B. Holl, William A. Ristenpart, Louis Hecht, jr., H. C. Johnson, T. H. W. Pitcher, E. V. Skilman, Mr. Donely, Mr. Crowley, Chester Clearey, David C. Jacobs, Mr. Cornwall and wife, Mrs. Hastee and daughter, Mr. Kuhn and wife, Mr. Pease and wife, Albert Martin, Lieutenant Fisher and wife, Henry Friesen and sister, A. M. K. Storrie, A. B. C. Dreundell, C. M. Sill, J. B. Bradley, A. St Catton, F. Robnert, E. F. Russell and son, C. Vaughn, C. Lewis, B. C. Blackburn, J. L. Whitney, wife and daughter, Mrs. Edgewood, F. H. Gill and fifty-two second class.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Shoshone: A. Turney and wife, Mrs. William McLyn, Mrs. T. N. Byrens, Rev. Kinpert, T. H. Edwards, P. L. Ruhland, H. E. McReady, Jacob Curry and wife, — Savedge and wife, T. J. Kinvee, Mrs. George C. Irving, Rev. D. Pamet and wife.

Northern Pacific—Passed Garrison July 3: M. A. Cahn, S. Grant, G. S. Pumphrey, H. Bryan, M. W. Clark, W. S. Mead, wife and boy, W. F. Mills, H. Pilo, D. W. Grant, G. Rams, G. E. Foster and wife, J. H. Terrill, F. P. Noble, wife and boy, F. J. Guth, A. Singer, H. Kirkendall, W. L. Kindall, Miss Ethel Grubbs, P. C. Smith, Miss Annie E. Atkinson, Mrs. George L. Levy and 132 passengers.

A. FELDENHEIMER,
Leading Jeweler.
LARGEST STOCK OF
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
IN THE NORTHWEST.
Jewelry of All Descriptions Manufactured to Order.
COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.
A. FELDENHEIMER.
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS. Portland, Oregon.

THE RELIABLE JEWELER,
63 First st., bet. Oak and Pine.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.
POSITIVELY
No Goods Misrepresented.

LYLE MYERS,
The Well-Known Pawnbroker, Has Removed Temporarily to
209 First St.
Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds
Sold at Great Reductions.
Money Loaned at the Same Rates.
BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for All American Watches.

RIBBON 2AI
RUBBER HOSE
ROT AND MILDEW PROOF.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Folding Hose Reels, California Lawn Sprinklers.
W. F. BOWERS & CO.
91 and 93 Front St., Portland, Or.

Moore
CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,
SUCCESSOR TO
Abell & Son
29 Washington St., Portland, Or.
Duplicate Copies of Abell's old Negatives supplied at greatly REDUCED RATES.

Towne
Leading Photographer of the Northwest.
S. W. cor. First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.
Best collection of Landscape Views of Alaska and Northwest Scenery.
Take your babies to TOWNE'S.
Amateur Pictures developed and finished.

—NEW—
CLARENDON : HOTEL
J. F. Henderson, Prop.
Cor. Second and Ash.
BEST $1 A DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
(No Chinese Employed.)
All New Furniture : : : Location Most Central

SPRING SUITS.
WE have them. The neatest, nobbiest styles ever brought here. The most complete lines of business and dress suits yet shown.
Don't imagine for an instant that because we only sell the best quality of clothing that's made, that our prices are high; on the contrary, you'll find that our prices are as low and perhaps lower than greatly inferior Clothing is sold for elsewhere.
See Our Corner Window.

Balbriggan
Underwear
We have a large stock of summer weight French Balbriggan undershirts and drawers, which we sell at the price of domestic goods, namely $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 per suit. Also lines of Summer Merino and All-Wool in summer weight. Prices $2.00, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 per suit.

FLANNELS
In French Flannels, Fancy Silk Stripes and Pure Silk. Prices $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00. These goods are first-class in quality and stylish in pattern. We think it the prettiest line shown in the city.

SUITINGS
Call and see our line and if we don't sell you we will have nothing to say.

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.

'77 ★ '88
GRAND
CELEBRATION
—AT—
VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.,
In aid of the Johnstown Sufferers.
Great Civic and Military Demonstration.
The citizens of Vancouver announce to the public that, on the Fourth of July next they will have a grand demonstration in aid of the
Johnstown Sufferers
Thaday will be ushered in by the booming of cannon and the firing of salutes, to be followed by a
Great Civic and Military Procession.
Orations by Distinguished Men.
Games, Music, Dancing and Refreshments
Following these will be a brilliant and exciting
SHAM BATTLE
By Regular Troops, Embracing Extensive Operations of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, together with Troops of the National Guard, under direction of General John Gibbon, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Columbia and under command of able and experienced officers of the regular army.
At night there will be
A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS!
In the Military Post of Vancouver Barracks, including Brilliant and Beautiful Mortar Bombs, thrown from Coborn Mortars, representing actual siege operations by night, the shells bursting in mid-air with beautiful and artistic coruscations of color.
This unequaled demonstration will be conducted with great skill and precision in every respect, and a Grand Gala Day afforded all as a thrilling expose, with the certainty that every cent paid in will be for one of the noblest purposes now or ever before demanded of our country, viz., that of affording our stricken fellow countrymen assistance in the hour of a great need, following the most appalling calamity of modern times. While this effort is notably one for the prompt, efficient and extensive
Aid of the Johnstown Sufferers,
There will still be no exorbitant charges to the public. Refreshments will be served to all at reasonable rates, and a small fee of 25c only charged for admission to the grounds, especially set apart for, and admitting of the view of the Battle, Games and Fireworks.
Specially Low Railroad and Steamboat Rates
Will be arranged for, providing for return to Portland and other points after the Fireworks.
Further particulars in small bills.
All are Cordially Invited to Attend

CONVENCING TO-DAY
We Offer For One Week Only
SIXTEEN LINES
Of Fancy Woolen Dress Goods at a Great Reduction in Price.

$1 FANCIES FOR	60c	75c GRENADINES FOR	35c
$1 LACE DRAPERIES FOR	45c	60c FRENCH CHALLIES FOR	45c
75c PLAIDS AND PLAINS FOR	45c	40c SURAH CHALLIS FOR	25c

Also Special Reductions During the Same Time in
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY
All Seasonable and Desirable Goods. The Reduced Prices are for One Week Only. Come Early.
STANDARD PATTERNS FOR JULY.
CLARKE'S
FIRST AND TAYLOR STS.

B. & P.,
HATTERS AND FURNISHERS.
SOLE AGENTS
KNOX HATS.
SILK, STIFF, CRUSH, STRAW, SOFT.
NEGLIGEE OVERSHIRTS.
BUFFUM & PENDLETON
153 FIRST STREET.

CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist,
Vitalized air a specialty. Cocaine and Electricity for painless extracting. Fine gold work a specialty. Room 7, Union Block. First street entrance.
CHALLENGE—MY SHEET IRON AND sulite protection to beams, joists and all timbers in buildings, makes brick structures secure against all danger of conflagration. I challenge to a fire test any other device of fire-proofing, or all others combined. WM. H. HOLMAN, 58 Reland, Or. 4jf
DR. RUSS—DENTIST
Best teeth, $7 to $15 per set; without plates a specialty; vitalized air, cocaine and electricity for painless extraction and filling. Office, corner First and Yamhill sts. 23m1m
WE DYE TO LIVE—PORTLAND STEAM Dye Works, WEINGARTNER & CO., proprietors, 209 Third st. All kinds of dyeing and cleaning done in first-class style. Cleaning repairing and dyeing gents' clothing a specialty. AND LIVE TO DIE. 12jm
J. A. Stratton, W. W. Newlin, W. D. Fenton, District Attorney.
STRATTON, NEWLIN & FENTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Rooms Nos. 7 and 8 Newlin Block, Seattle, W. T.
F. W. PREHN, Dentist, 54 Union Block, Entrance Stark Street.
Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 169 First St.

PROPOSALS FOR DRY DOCK
The Marine Railway and Dry Dock Company of San Diego will receive bids until July 15, 1889, with right reserved to reject all unfavorable, for the leasing of its ways for a period of three and five years. This is the largest Marine Railway in the United States and adapted to the repairing of the largest ships and steamers. Successful bidders will be required to furnish bond to keep ways in repair and pay rental quarterly in advance. Address bids to GILES KELLOGG, Secretary. Coronado, Cal. 16j24
SEASIDE HOUSE
Clatsop Beach.
Is now open for the reception of guests. Rates: $3 per day; children and servants half price.
CARL EPPERLY, Manager.
THE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
PURE
KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR
THE WILEY B. ALLEN MUSIC STORE
The oldest, the largest. "Knabe," "Stieff" and "Behr Bros." Pianos. 311 First street, Portland, Or.
C. E. Geiger, M. D., Homœopathist and Surgeon, corner Third and Morrison. Telephone 532.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200 202 204 206 FIRST ST.
6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.
ONE PRICE TO ALL
Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas
Are the most thoroughly reliable goods in the market. They are made of the finest Silk and best Australian Wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in quality, weight, width and shade, thus enabling you to match any piece, and are dyed in two standard shades of black. None genuine unless rolled on the "Varnished Board," showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trademark.
We guarantee all the Priestley Fabrics to be thoroughly satisfactory to the wearer.
1889.
B. PRIESTLEY & CO.'S
Standard Silk Warp Henriettas
And Other Black Fabrics.
SILK WARP.
Standard Henriettas, "Sterling" Henriettas, Henrietta Cloaking, Drap d'Alma, Melrose, Alys, Adesse, Batiste, Mourning Cloth, Maria Theresa.
Crape Cloths, Waterproof Serge, Habit Cloth, Venetian, Camel Hair Mourning Cloth, Camel Hair Habit Cloth, Camel Hair Grape Cloth, Camel Hair Alys, Camel Hair Twills, Camel Hair Serge, Armures.
Camel Hair Melrose, Camel Hair Nun's Veiling, Venetian Crape, Serge (Imperial), Clairette, Convent Cloth, Feather Cloth, Tennise, Princetta, Imperial Twill.
CREAM WHITE
Henriette, Clairette, Convent, Feather and Gypsy Cloths.
SQUARE AND LONG SILK WARP HENRIETTA SHAWLS.
ALL WOOL.
Melrose, Drap d'Alma, Venetian, Ravenna, Panama, Armadillo, Mourning Cloth, Merino Coupure, Albatros.
Habit Cloth, Armures, Armure Checks, Crape Cloths, Russian Crape, Crocodile Cloth, Surah Twills, Biarritz Cords, Reversible Cords.
Diagonal Cords, Corkscrew Diagonals, Nun's Serge, India Stripes, India Checks, Plaids, Fancy Weaves, Serge, Imperial Crape.
Cachemire de l'Inde, Camel Hair Cloth, Grenadines, Alys Cloth, Real India Cloth, Camel Hair Grenadine, Nun's Veiling, Tamise, Batiste.
CREAM WHITE
Albatros, La Gloria and Serge.
Complete lines of Silk Warp and All Wool Bordered Nun's Veiling and Veils.
Trade (VARNISHED BOARD) Mark.
SAMUEL COURTAULD & CO.'S BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES.
BOYS' CLOTHING
Honest Goods. Low Prices.
We carry the largest stock in Portland of PRIESTLEY & CO.'S Black Goods, THORNTON & CO.'S Sicilians, Alpacas, Brilliantines.
BOYS' CLOTHING
The feature of our Clothing Department is our
BOYS' CLOTHING.
We are underselling any one in the city, and can fit out the little fellows with any size, shade or quality desired.
SHOES
Just Arrived:
Another Invoice of those Popular Shoes for Children's Wear,
Our Little Giant School Shoe,
Direct from the manufacturers, Hill & Greene, Beverly, Mass.
Marsay & Cie., Paris,
Manufacturers of Ladies' Fine Shoes.
Have just opened another lot of Marsay & Cie. Ladies' French Kid Shoes. We are showing them in three different styles. Price $5.50.
Gentlemen's Low Cut Shoes.
As the season is nearing the close, we have decided to offer at greatly reduced prices our entire line of Button, Lace and Prince Albert, low cut shoes. Prices will range from $1.35 per pair, up.
THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200 202 204 206 FIRST ST.
6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE IMMIGRATION BOARD.

Proceedings of the Regular Monthly Meeting Held Last Evening.

Report of the Secretary for the Month of June—A Splendid Showing—Various Business Transacted.

The monthly meeting of the Oregon Immigration Board was held last evening. Present, Chas. H. Dodd (president), H. W. Corbett, Ellis G. Hughes, D. P. Shannon, Wm. McPhee and F. F. Osborn.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was, on motion of Mr. Hughes, omitted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were read as follows:

From the Boston Post, soliciting advertisement for its weekly edition; declined.

From J. E. Pagne, of Carlisle, Pa., offering his services as assistant during the grangers' picnic of Methodelizing; recommitted to Pagne, asking Mr. Pagne to co-operate with the board's representatives on that occasion.

In this connection the president reported that he had conference with Mr. P. C. Kauffman, cashier of the Commercial bank of Vancouver, W. T., in reference to the taking charge of the board's exhibit at the grangers' picnics at Buffalo and Detroit, and recommended that that gentleman be selected as the representative. On motion of Mr. Osborn, Mr. Kauffman was duly designated as representative in charge of the exhibit. Mr. Kauffman is an old resident of that portion of Pennsylvania, and believes in the desirability of Oregonians. His well acknowledged ability to represent the board in an unexceptionable manner.

From C. H. Fuller's advertising agency, Chicago, submitting estimates on large display advertisement; placed on file.

From Samuel J. Nunn, San Francisco, proposing to include Oregon and Washington items in a correspondence lecture to be delivered by him throughout the East. On motion of Mr. Osborn, the secretary was instructed to communicate with the writer, stating rates, terms, etc.

From J. H. Shepherd, the board's agent in San Francisco, transmitting his report for June; placed on file.

From the Scottsdale Magazine, requesting a prospectus for illustrating the city of Portland; declined.

RECREATION.

On motion of Mr. Hughes, the secretary was instructed to procure twelve bees for the display of grain in the board rooms.

The printing committee, on motion of Mr. McPhee, were empowered to purchase envelopes suitable for the use of the board at a cost of $25.

On motion of Mr. Hughes, the same committee were empowered to have a pamphlet to address wrappers for mailing the board's small 32-page pamphlets to lists of names in the Eastern states, at a salary not exceeding $40 per month.

The monthly bills of the board, aggregating $611 95, were audited and ordered paid.

On motion of Mr. Osborn, the hour of meeting of the board was fixed at 7 P. M.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

The report of the Secretary Scrubb for the month of June was then read and adopted:

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 2, 1889.

To the President and Commissioners of the Oregon Immigration Board—Gentlemen: I herewith respectfully submit my report of the work of the board for the month of June, 1889:

No. letters of inquiry received, 1353; miscellaneous letters, 200; total, 1547.

No. visiting immigrants at board rooms, 1057; representing families, 2078.

No. personal new railroad certificates issued, 72.

PRINTED MATTER DISTRIBUTED.

The New Empire—		
By mail	2,000	
By agents and railroads	6,750	8,750
Portland Illustrated—		
By mail	1,500	
By agents and railroads	800	2,300
Portland and Great Northwest—		
English edition	2,000	
German edition	400	2,400
Stone Weather Report		1,000
Resources of Oregon		1,000
Settlement		500
Miscellaneous		170
Total pieces for month		16,020

TO DATE.

The New Empire		11,000
Portland Illustrated		5,000
Portland and Great Northwest—		
English	1,500	
German	4,000	5,500

PRINTED MATTER SOLICITED.

The Empire	10,000
Portland Illustrated	5,000
Stone Weather Reports from U. S. Signal Office	3,000
Observations from Springfield Board of Trade	720
Land Convey[illegible] from Eugene City Board of Trade	1,000

THE MONTH'S WORK.

Our best contract of determining the merit of our work, or, rather, is by comparison with the work of corresponding periods of previous years. The record of the past four years is as follows:

	No. of letters.	No. immigrants.
1886	221	1345
1887	1122	3200
1888	685	2078
1889	1340	3120

In the light of such comparison the results of the month are most gratifying, inasmuch as they indicate with certainty that the previous work of the board is bearing profitable fruit. The correspondence of the month has been matter of surprise. We had looked for a marked falling off as compared with the month of May. We find, however, that we have had no decrease in the number of letters received, and this in several instances we only 40 less than last month. These results, in view of the fact that June is climatically one of the dull months, are encouraging. We have had a decided increase in the total pieces of information sent out. This is due, no doubt, to a lack of demands for information, but to our necessity of supply. We have been compelled to do considerable printing this month in new directions. The early issues of the *Empire* will, however, remedy matters in this respect. It will be noticed that the *Distribution of Portland Illustrated* by mail is confined chiefly to copies of the New Empire." This is due to the fact that we have been sending out to "track inquiries" which we have heretofore been unable to supply. The increase in our letter must necessarily be credited to the extensive advertising of the board in Eastern newspapers.

WHAT ADVERTISING PAYS.

We have now had ample opportunity to test the various methods of advertising employed by the board, and are prepared to determine which methods yield us the best returns. Of the 1340 letters received during the month, your secretary is of the opinion that fully two-thirds are in response to the small reading notice inserted in the papers of Sunday and the three-line display advertisement published in Charles H. Fuller's list. These are, however, this to be said in favor of the latter—that it is more interesting. It brings inquiries from manufacturers, manufacturers, capitalists and investors, while the small ads bring returns mostly from farmers. It is desirable, of course, to endorse both these classes to go into the country tributary to Portland, and hence the necessity of both methods of advertising is not to be doubted. The large display advertisement unquestionably conveys to the mind of the reader a sense of the importance and wealth of the city, and has the result of larger inquiries, and possibly more actual coming people talk. The value of having the city of Portland, practically speaking, in everybody's mouth is not to be underestimated, and this result is a direct consequence of the large method of advertising. It is gratifying to note that the work of this kind during the past few years has had a effect, rather than the public mind to a large extent, the commercial importance of this city. The locality of unfortunate traits was so noticeable a few years ago that the early work of the board is now days is scarcely required, and the present is to a large extent "Hands Portland" in her true light as the commercial and financial center of the Pacific Northwest. This is the most work accomplished, and the time for the enlargement of this city will emphasize it.

KIND WORDS SPOKEN.

The correspondence of the board brings many words of commendation, such expressions as "Oregon is truly a prosperous land," "the most delightful city we ever visited," "the great metropolis," "the coming city of the West," etc., indicate that the Eastern mind is awakened to the outlook here and to proper terms of conviction. We are all the complimented visitors to the city alone. The country as a whole comes in for a full share of praise. Your secretary is constantly surprised at the number of people who "have been thinking for some time of coming to Oregon, having heard of its glorious climate," etc.

If all these people materialize during the next twelvemonth there will be no complaint on account of lack of travel from the transcontinental lines leading into this state. Strange to say, the same people coming to different points, many have come from those who have migrated to our sister state of California. Only yesterday your secretary conversed with an intelligent Englishman who has resided for eight years in the Golden state. "I have been in every section of California," said he, "and I am prepared from actual knowledge to say that Oregon for all-around fruit-raising is every important respect. I have never seen such fruit as you produce here, and would not have believed such production possible had I not seen it with my own eyes. Oregon is without a competitor." I am sure if the people of the United States understood your advantages as I understand them, you would not have long to wait for population. These remarks came from a thoughtful gentleman who has thoroughly looked over this state, and they are worthy of attention. He has made up his mind to settle here and expects to leave shortly, and depos to the board rooms for the purpose of securing literature to send to friends in California.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Subscribers of each sheet on the board, after alphabetically as their friends in other states, are the most potent factors in influencing desirable immigration to Oregon. A glance at the subscription lists of the newspapers who are sending us letters this year, it would be hard indeed to find a change as a country more largely representing the best of permanent class. The average family head of permanent class. The average family head of permanent class. The average family head

ELLENSBURGH'S

FUTURE IS CERTAINLY WELL ASSURED.

For a mile and one half along the railroad front the two irrigating canals are conveying water through the city, taking it from the Yakima river. If the demand required it, the entire river could be turned into these canals The present volume affords 25 to 60 feet of hydraulic pressure with easy access to additional power. Two large irrigating ditches in addition to the above are in process of formation and which must soon be completed The Columbia River Railroad now under construction will hasten the completion of these two additional big canals, for the reclaimed acreage for miles upon miles will be supplied with superior railroad facilities. Here are new railroads now under contract New Electric Street Railroad, now building and to reach from N P. Depot via Grand View Addition to Capital Park New irrigating canals New and elegant Opera House now under contract About twenty new brick buildings and blocks A first class new brick hotel, with another one finished and in operation New graded streets, and miles of new sidewalks With best of all, hundreds of new citizens all here at Ellensburgh Here is a town that jumped from 2500 to 3000 population up to 5000 to 6000 population in twelve months What can prevent this young city from growing into a good sized city?

Here we are in the valley below mountains in which gold and silver mines are in successful operation, the same as Denver, with iron mines in sight and coal mines near them, the two chief resources of Pittsburg The valleys have splendid cultivated farms, such as surrounds Springfield, Ill With all these, what is to defeat Ellensburgh from being a good city, particularly since she has an energetic, successful and progressive people? Here big fortunes will be made and made speedily in real estate, while now property is cheaper than it will ever be again This Capital Park property finds ready sale There are those all over the Territory of Washington who believe that Ellensburgh will be the capital of the new State of Washington It is our great resources that will keep us to the front New comers are arriving every train, and these, with many who buy through the mails, are buying property every day Why not plant a little money here now? It may prove one of the wise acts of your life, try it

Address or Call on WALTERS & COMPANY,

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE AND MINES. MONEY LOANED AND INVESTMENTS MADE FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

AGRICULTURAL.

Ably Managed Fruit Canneries Needed in Oregon.

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

An English Paper Tells What to Do With Grasses in Wet Seasons

KEEPING QUALITY OF OREGON FRUIT

Also Economy in Horse Breeding—Cultivation of Peach Orchards—Keeping Eggs—Money in Raising Turnips

Oregon has reached a point where canneries can find encouragement and should be in full operation Such an enterprise would be started in different parts of this valley and find abundant supplies All vegetables can be grown to order and orchards can supply all sorts of fruits desired Yet the Portland and East Portland canneries do little or nothing and a concern at Wood burn seems to be the only reliable business of the kind in operation The way to overcome this lack is for men who have means to establish a concern with abundant means to work with and secure skilled and experienced management and helpers As it is our state lacks in regard to industries that should exist and thrive here All it needs is to have good business ability developed in connection with all the capital necessary and success must follow Such a concern could secure supply of fruits and vegetables at low prices and if the success is realized that experienced cannery men respect the character of our products and their superior excellence and flavor will secure quick an active call for Oregon canned goods It is too late to do anything for 1889 but before another spring such an enterprise should be organized and ready for active effort There is scarce anything more important to Oregon than such canneries will prove as soon as at work

WHAT OF THE HARVEST

It can be said of all the crops of Western Oregon that there never was a finer promise made and while the winter rains are only 50 per cent of average precipitation crops would have realized all that was expected of them but the recent showers have improved the prospect and made it certain that all products of the soil will be excellent and abundant. Considerable hay is already in and more is down but the wind in the south gave fair warning to every man to house his hay crop

Wheat is luxuriant through the Willamette valley and the storm has occasionally thrown small patches down which will make a little more work for the harvesters One field near Hubbard, on the O & C railroad, is cut and shocked and there will be a rush of harvesting as soon as the weather clears The weather bureau at San Francisco says "Ten days clear weather here after this If an abundant harvest of all the earth produces can create prosperity all Western Oregon should be amazingly prosperous

Word from the upper country—all east of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington—tells of damaged crops and diminished harvests It is true that the late spring rains made everything look well for awhile but there were some warm terms May and June, accompanied by the fatal east wind that made havoc of spring sown or planted crops The rains of 27th to 30th were heavier there than here if the reports are correct, for while it is said by the agent here that the soil of Wasco county and before that in Yakima it was only those lowed ground in the Willamette valley bottoms that moisture penetrated once inch as the rule up to the 30th This is not much precipitation but the general effect of the showery days and prevailing moisture is to revive all nature and improve all crops Fruit will respond to this cause and will be finer than otherwise for it was impossible with a continuation of parching weather and no alleviation for months to come that fruit would suffer in quality and size

Word from Eastern Oregon is that the rains came too late to save the wheat but would do a deal of good to gardens grass and fruit. In all these reports there is the same tenor Winter wheat will make a good crop and spring grain is short which confirms what we have repeatedly asserted that want of proper methods cause failure when it occurs there In a great deal of territory the recent rains will bring relief, and there will now be better harvests than has been feared. Still there is more or less of failure and the lesson needs to be learned that good crops mean good tillage The universal report that fall sown wheat will yield good returns leaves little cause for discouragement The fact is there should have been less spring wheat.

Except near the mountains the same report comes that the wheat crop is in jeopardy The boasted Palouse Walla Walla, and the richest parts of Washington are in the same fix as on the Oregon side This is not exactly cause for congratulation on our part but there is satisfaction in knowing that Oregon is not inferior, as indeed it is not. Eastern Oregon will in good time be fully appreciated It is not possible to say what the harvest will be It will not equal the expectations entertained two months ago, but may yet turn off a great deal of grain and keep the transportation companies employed more than ever before

FRUIT IN ABUNDANCE

Some were discouraged because 1886 and 1887 were not good years for fruit and tried to make themselves believe Oregon was not reliable as a fruit growing region But those years saw unusual and singular phenomena. In the first half of May of each year there came ten days of cold rain followed by frost in 1887 that was very destructive both in Oregon and California. For two years the fruit prospects were poor, but said fruit growers bore in mind that in forty years previous no fruit failure had been known and never before had such rains come in May. Last year new orchards beat all they were able and more than they should This season we have another year of greatest fruit abundance and the question is more to provide a way to use our products than a fear they will not be produced The recent rains have greatly helped the situation which was entirely good before they came

The cherry crop is gone and there the producer felt the need of a market Portland dealers were overwhelmed with cherries and they flooded the market so that prices could not be sustained The fire at Seattle shut off one of the best customers for that fruit and for want of a reliable market they almost went begging A cannery started at Wood burn used some fruit but there should be half a dozen canneries in this valley so situated as to accommodate the different fruit-growing districts Our fruit business is not well organized and no reliable market is in sight to use our products

GRASS IN WET SEASONS

The sight of so much hay cut and in the fields makes applicable an article to the *Farmers Review* (English) that is headed

What to Do With Grasses in Wet Seasons

It says that last year in England the season was very wet during haying and not being able to make it into hay farmers made ensilage of it It is true that ensilage is usually made of corn the reason being that corn yields so much more to the acre of fodder, but there is no other reason Good grass makes better ensilage than for ton but corn yields more available nutriment than any other fodder for growth to the acre of crop and therefore is usually preferred Clover peas and grasses yield more good feed to the ton but not nearly so much to the acre

This English writer gives the experience of a farmer there as follows Circumstances may occur in which a man may find himself with a lot of cut tall green forage on for the manufacture of silage which owing to the wet weather cannot be made in the ordinary old fashioned way and must be promptly converted into silage or become nearly worthless This is precisely the fix in which some English farmers last year found themselves and having no time to build a proper silo were forced to temporize a silage stack or two then new how they go to ruin The most instructive experience of this sort is that of Mr Perkins who rents 500 acres of fine grass land for the purpose of raising a choice quality of hay for the London market Last season was one of the most trying ever known in England and for this sort of hay not one half the weather was found available with the imminent risk of losing the largest part of his hay as it lay in the swathe subject to alternate rain and sunshine His haying gang too had to be fed and paid most of his crop was cut and going to ruin He had never before made ensilage or seen it made but resolved to try it and set out a stack 40x20 feet making hay while the weather favored and working on this stack when it did not working whenever the rain did not prevent the men going out. In this way over 500 loads of wet grass, the produce of fifty acres, were made into ensilage the rest of the crop into hay Pressure on the ensilage was got by means of chains blocks and screws The hay made was good for such a season and the ensilage which was made in two stacks and also inside an old stone building, was good for any season The work of handling was $1 25 in favor of the ensilage which cost $5 against $6 25 for the hay The weight per acre was 1½ English tons of 2240 pounds of hay and seven tons of ensilage The ensilage could not be marketed off the farm and after supplying all the cows, which ate of it greedily from the first there was still feed for a large herd of Hereford bullocks brought in for the purpose of using it up These cattle showed a great preference for that part of the stack where the heat had been greatest and which was very black In practice fifty pounds and afterwards sixty pounds per day of ensilage was given to each one and 15 cents worth of mixed food composed of linseed cake four pounds corn two pounds barley two pounds and locust beans two pounds given each day along with the ensilage The money value of the ensilage is put at 12½ cents per day and the financial results have proved quite satisfactory money value of the crop being $50 per acre more while the cost was $1 25 less than that of hay

Farmers who have carefully read the agricultural department of this journal may recollect that about a year ago it made allusion to the way an English farmer who had settled in America stacked his fodder weighting it so as to get pressure and saving in that form It was saved whole and not cut up and while not quite so good as cut cured and saved in the best manner it was liked by stock and very little of it wasted How to stack it to exclude air is the question If the hay now out is allowed to dry it may mould and greatly damage It could have been immediately hurried and stacked and it is very probable that the best method to pursue now is to haul and stack what is cut in the field rather than try to make hay of it.

An English writer to the *Southern Cultivator* tells how he saved a crop of clover in England in 1886 Not wishing to build an expensive silo they procured a patent rope and lever pressure and made a plank foundation sixteen feet square It was impossible to make hay as rain was pouring down while the clover was being cut. It was hauled as fast as mowed Every night the pressure was applied from the stout frame and cross beams raised over the stack It was so great as to cause a dark juice to exude from the clover and surround the stack In November it was cut into and the ensilage fed to cattle Six inches outside was worthless, but the cattle soon ate the rest Sometimes it was mixed with straw In the spring the cattle looked better than ever before.

The Mark Lane Express says in reference to silage stacks It must be borne in mind that continuous pressure is absolutely necessary and that wet crops are best left until partially dry before hauling If the crop which is to be made into ensilage stacks is wet it does not need much pressure at first The drier they are the more pressure they require The pressure should be adapted to the nature and condition of the herbage en silage This is the whole principle in a nutshell as the stack sinks keep it pressed down

"The next fall they stacked nineteen acres of clover and applied no pressure until all was cut. This ensilage proved economical in every sense They found that great pressure was not necessary Any stout bin or frame filled with fodder covered with a platform loaded with stones or dirt, answered every necessary purpose Such a silo, to hold all the fodder for an average farm, can be made for $100"

Judging from the foregoing, a frame for furniture the burlap inside the outer cover ing, being their best hold for work where they can be free from annoyance and find plenty to eat Many furniture dealers realize their danger and cleanse the burlap used with naphtha

It is when the worms are either tired of their food or it lacks the nourishment that they desire that they seek an outlet and drop upon the carpet

Cleansing carpets by the naphtha process is regarded as the surest and most satisfactory where there is the slightest suspicion of moth eggs or worms It is especially adapted to pile carpets Caution should be exercised as to the purity and clearness of the naphtha used and the thorough extract on of the grease else the dirt adheres more easily than before Where carpets are to remain in storage some time the color can be left in the carpet A more thorough cleansing can be assured by having the carpet be ten hist A surface application of naphtha will drive the impurities through the article to be absorbed by that which is under it

FALSE ECONOMY IN HORSE BREEDING

If those who are afraid of over production in good horses would open a correspondence upon this subject with some of the farmers and breeders in sections of country where they raise the best horses they might get some light upon the subject In certain districts in Ohio Indiana Illinois and other Western states where draft horses of superior quality are raised in greater numbers than elsewhere the supply is never equal to the demand and although prices are not what they were several years ago nor as good as breeders would like to see them still there is more clear money in producing this class of live stock than any other kind The amount of cool cash that can be turned into some sections of the above named states by Eastern buyers would make the pocketbooks of the farmers of other districts that could produce just as good stock have a bloated appearance instead of the contracted appearance of poverty which too many of them have Still we find farmers who think that any kind of a stallion will do to breed to and any kind of a mare that will bring a colt will do as a breeder It is no wonder that some farmers are always hard up They raise the kind of stock horses especially that no one wants badly enough to pay the price for them that will justify raising them As a partial cure for the hard times at least if you are one of this class suppose you let your better judgment predominate over your saving disposition and invest a few dollars more for the service of a stallion that is bred in such a way that he is almost sure to reproduce himself in his offspring this assuring you a superior colt that will grow up into a valuable and salable horse It is that economical line of mind that prevents you thus saving from paying the difference in the service fee of a few dollars that will rob you of the profit of fifty or a hundred—probably more—dollars a few years hence This is a fact which no sane man can deny —*Exchange*

WHAT FRUITS TO GROW

Oregon producers should carefully study what varieties of fruits should be grown for the supply of canneries or there will be difficulty in inducing men of means and experience to engage in that business The chief need of canneries is peaches or at least the peach forms a very important item in truth the most important Apricots do not grow and mature in Oregon but peaches can be produced in excellence and abundance when planted on good locations We recently saw a peach orchard planted on a western hill side and now on the third year that has made good growth and begins to bear well Only the late Crawford variety blighted to do harm and four other varieties showed hardly a trace of curl leaf last spring The peach is preferable to the apricot for canning or curing and if peaches are grown abundantly the canners will be satisfied The proportions of fruits to the hundred were given as follows Peaches and apricots 25 per cent each pears 25 per cent plums 10 per cent cherries 15 per cent We can grow all but the apricots and should plant peaches on all good locations and take good care of them as an inducement for canners to commence work here

Mr Settlemeier says the cannery at Woodburn is trying to make arrangements to procure peaches from Southern Oregon It is not expensive to transport them as the O & C railroad has made very reasonable and indeed liberal terms for carrying fruit Bartlett pears are becoming abundant and a factory could pick up many of them Soon Southern Oregon will be growing peaches in abundance and we can produce them as well in favored locations—which are not hard to find—here in the Willamette

KEEPING QUALITIES

We are again realizing the fact that Oregon fruits are not possessed of as good keeping qualities as those of California and will not bear shipment to a distance as well A gentleman from Sacramento who visited Oregon during the fruit season of 1887 told of sending his Bradshaw plums to Atlantic cities and netting 15 cents a pound for them They bore shipment well and so did other fruits named of which varieties grow in our state to even greater excellence and are more palatable when grown here, but the very conditions that render them so are what cause their decay Our climate insures a more juicy and tender product and while the fruit is excellent to the taste tender and delicious it is therefore more liable to become injured on a long journey

California fruits are inferior in quality and character they are firm enough to resist decay and are not so easily bruised as those grown further north For canning or curing by evaporation Oregon fruits excel but unfortunately do not bear long transportation How to manage to transport these tender fruits to distant markets is an important question and not easily decided

CONCERNING MOTHS

Regarding moths says the *Upholstery Trade Review* many are not aware that the damage done is when the millers commence to fly as their very presence indicates the absence of the worm It is to prevent the miller incubating that precautions should be taken A large proportion of the millers never harm eggs but die without causing any harm The male miller which does not fly but runs very rapidly is quite easily detected by his triangular shaped figure, but keeping himself out of sight, he is not easily found His hiding explains the devious flights of the female in her search The killing of one male is equal to the extinction of many ordinary millers The male miller is commonly known by the name of "silver fish"

Carpets are seldom troubled with moth worms except when hatched in a dark unprotected space, and where it is moderately warm It is for this reason, no doubt, that carpet houses are seldom, if ever troubled by them, the stocks in the larger houses being disposed of between seasons. Nearly all the trouble from moths emanates from the same results To keep eggs without going to the necessity of making any kind of composition use fine, clean, dry dirt or ashes either from wood or coal but they must be fine In a box or barrel first lay down a layer of dirt or ashes then a layer of eggs care being taken that the eggs do not touch each other Fill the spaces between the eggs with dirt or ashes and then put on a layer of dirt or ashes an inch thick. Repeat the process until the box or barrel is full and before closing be sure everything is packed in a tight and close manner so that the contents will not shake when the top is put on Turn daily if preferred but twice a week at least. Be sure and use none but perfectly fresh eggs No other kind will keep no matter how well they may be packed You can not get fresh eggs by purchase even from your neighbor for he will sometimes be unaware of the presence of those that might be stale A single bad egg will sometimes spoil all You will have to keep your own hens in order to succeed in preserving eggs The eggs from hens not in company with males will keep twice as long as those from hens running with males —*Poultry Keeper*

INSECT PESTS

The *Indiana Farmer* gives some very good suggestions on destroying insect pests

Currant worms are doing their destructive work already White hellebore sprayed over the bushes in the proportion of water, will finish them A second spraying may be necessary as it is almost impossible to reach all the leaves the first time

All kinds of insects injurious to fruits and vegetables may be expected this season and at an unusually early date The mild winter and remarkable earliness of hot weather is our reason for the prediction Gardeners, fruit growers and farmers should prepare themselves accordingly and buy liberally of London purple white hellebore and pyrethrum or bubach The next suggestion is to watch and go for the marauders at their first appearance The proportion of London purple to use in spraying fruit trees potato vines etc is one-third of a pound to a barrel of water, or one fourth of an ounce to two gallons of water if only a small quantity is required

The gardeners about Danville Ill complain of the great destruction of young cabbage plants by the cabbage worm In one instance a field of 12 000 plants was entirely destroyed by them If the gardeners had sprayed the worms with pyrethrum dissolved in water an ounce of the powder to two gallons they might have saved their plants and at very small expense The spraying must be done thoroughly so that each worm is covered Perhaps a better plan is to dust them with a mixture of pyrethrum and wood ashes or flour, one part of powder to thirty or forty parts of ashes The cost of the article is 65 to 75 cents per pound or 10 cents per ounce White hellebore sells at 60 cents London purple sells in this city at 20 to 25 cents per pound

CLABBER MILK FOR CHICKS

A correspondent of the *Poultry Yard* declares that with his experience of twenty years he must say that there is no feed on earth that is so good for young chickens or old fowls as sour milk clabbered milk or cheese curd made from sour milk Even old sour buttermilk for old fowls is the best of feed but all of this must have some meal and judgment added to it No gapes no cholera among chicks that are fed on sour milk and kept from lice His feed is fresh ground cornmeal oatmeal shorts wet with clabbered milk some cracked corn and whole wheat fed according to the age of the chickens Raising chickens is something like making cheese There is a time and a place for every step from the egg to the full grown chicken Experience with the right kind of perseverance will raise chickens and take good care of old fowls. Sour milk thickened with shorts and meal fed every morning and some kind of whole grain at night is his best feed for eggs It is our impression that the fresh ground cornmeal, the oatmeal and shorts the cracked corn and whole wheat constitute a pretty good variety of feed, even with the sour milk left out and for very small chicks we would so leave it For older fowls sour milk is first class New milk won't hurt them though

KEROSENE EMULSION

Professor C V Riley entomologist to the United States department of agriculture complains at several journals have published as his an incorrect formula of the emuls on which a few years ago he proposed as the most generally useful insecticide The correct formula is as follows Gradually add to kerosene half as much milk stirring thoroughly until the two are perfectly combined and no drops of oil are to be seen and a complete emulsion is formed For use one part of this emulsion or mixture is added to twelve parts of water and thoroughly stirred This is the usual strength but if a stronger preparation is required use less water

The emulsion is applied by means of a garden syringe or a garden engine It is of more importance to diffuse such application evenly than to apply a large quantity More attention should be paid to the character of the nozzle that distributes the liquid Some of the spraying nozzles are most effective —*American Agriculturist for July*

A CHEAP PLANT PROTECTOR.

To keep bugs away from melons frost from tender plants the sun from cauliflower, etc cut barrel hoops into pieces sixteen inches long crossing them in the center and fastening together with a small wire nail. Then cover this frame with light muslin closed so they may be pushed into the ground thus drawing the cloth close to the ground at the edges This frame being flexible can be adjusted to a greater or less size as desired —*American Agriculturist for July*

MONEY IN RAISING TURNIPS

If turnips are not worth as much as corn meal they do not cost as much and as an adjuster they have no equal There are few crops that pay a better profit especially to farmers three to ten miles from the manufacturing towns or cities where a bushel of winter turnips rarely sells for less than 40 cents It is not at all uncommon to get 250 to 300 bushels from an acre and the yield is often more At even 40 cents and 250 bushels the income per acre is $100 Increasing each 50 per cent. (an expectation that is not at all extravagant) the acre will produce $200 The expense is as follows Five dollars for plowing twice $5 for two thorough draggings $25 for manure or some appropriate commercial fertilizer and enough more for hand labor to make with the taxes on the land $45 per acre and the profit is $55 in the former case or $155 in the latter Besides, if the owner be a good calculator he can often get some other crop as a by product I have raised a crop of nice oat hay followed by turnips at the rate of 400 bushels per acre in the same season To do this plow green sward or turn over the early potato ground the previous autumn and a month later harrow the field thoroughly This will kill all the weeds Draw on the manure or if phosphate be used sow it with the oats and harrow both in before others have plowed for oats Having the plowing done in the fall the oats can be sown early and start better. Let them be cut in the milk and made into hay and the ground plowed the following day if possible Have the harrow follow three days later to kill the young weeds that have started and sow the turnip seed at once hushing lightly With this give a light dressing of ashes or some other good fertilizer This is an excellent time to seed the field to grass if it is desired Hard or winter turnips should be drilled in rows three feet apart with some quick acting fertilizer in the drill In the latitude of New York or the seed should not be put in the ground before the latter part of June or July and the sowing can be continued as late as July 15 Thin them out to six inches apart at least and cultivate two or three times A pound and a half to two pounds of seed is needed to the acre It is better to waste seed than not to have enough In cutting out plants the poor ones can be killed It matters little what soil the turnip is put in if it be rich and not too dry If this drilled crop should chance to fail the ground can be sown a little later to English turnips A great advantage in the turnip has is that it thrives best late in the fall when few other crops are growing and can be harvested at any time before Christmas The farmer who takes up turnip raising intelligently and follows it systematically and persistently will surely make more with less work than by most other crops —*American Agriculturist*

LINSEED AND OIL CAKE

In Ontario agricultural college makes the essential suggestions on a subject not understood by all farmers Linseed oil cakes are too rich to be used as food alone they are supplementary foods that is, they can be added to poor fodder to obtain a sufficient, wholesome ration or they can be added to a maintenance ration to obtain a richer ration By the intelligent use of these and of similar concentrated food, food which otherwise would be unavailable on account of its deficiency of fat and protein may be utilized and at the same time the farmer can obtain a supply of rich fertilizer for his fields For instance straw is comparatively rich in starch and fibre but is insufficient alone to form a ration on account of its lack of fat and protein, oil cake is insufficient alone to form a ration on account of its richness of fat and protein—the mixture of the two renders both available In the use of such strong foods as oil cake no fixed rule or standard or ration can be blindly followed Intelligence and common sense combined with a proper understanding of the foods are the feeder's best and safest guide Begin with a small quantity say one half pound or one pound gradually increase the allowance observing the effect and limiting the amount by the effect produced thus suit the ration to the animal and to its ability to properly digest the food do not try to force the animal to any fixed ration

KEEPING EGGS

A great many plans are given for keeping eggs but the safest mode is always turn the eggs If they are turned three times a week and kept in a cool place no packing material is necessary at all The reason that they should be turned is that when an egg remains in a certain position for a length of time the yolk approaches and adheres to the shell It is not necessary to turn each egg separately but only to pack them in a box and turn the box They may be packed in a barrel, and the barrel turned half around, with the

yet to learn of any failures having occurred in its cultivation with him My own experience convinces me that more than ordinary care is necessary to insure success and I

A SUMMER DRINK

Egg lemonade is the very quintessence of all that is delicious in the way of a refreshing and nutritious summer drink if right y made—which it very seldom is We have our recipe from a gentleman whose friends declare that if in his course at Yale he acquired nothing else he should be satisfied with the proficiency it brought him in the manufacture of this beverage The necessary utensils are a lemonade glass and shaker with a small wooden pestle all of which will cost 15 cents at a house furnishing store Extract the seeds from half of a large lemon and put it into the glass with three lumps of sugar Press and work with the little pestle until the juice is extracted and the skin soft This draws out the zest from the rind and adds greatly to the flavor. Add two tablespoonfuls of sugar as much finely cracked ice and a raw egg and fill nearly full with cold water Invert the tin shaker over it and shake well It can not be made at its best without ice and it is necessary that this should be very finely cracked. Put two straws in the glass when you hand it to your friend and don't begin the task if the crowd is a large one unless you are strong of arm and steady of purpose It cannot be made satisfactorily in large quantities —*American Agriculturist for July*

CUTTING HAY

If to be used for the farm do not allow it to get too ripe if to be sold for baling the purchasers do not mind the hard stems they think that there is more substance in it, so there would be in shingles and in any kind of wood The beginning of flowering is the proper time to begin cutting clover as well as the grasses Timothy becomes hard and woody much more rapidly than orchard grass It makes better hay to sell but not so good to feed out—*American Agriculturist for July*

TIME FOR PRUNING

The largest branch starts from a bud, which a slight movement of the fingers would have broken off By going over young trees and rubbing off buds that appear where branches are not needed there will be very little pruning to be done when the trees come into bearing —*American Agriculturist for July*

Drunkenness and the craving for liquor banished by a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator

ST JACOBS OIL

FOR TURFMEN.

ALL THE LEADING

HORSEMEN

USE NO OTHER REMEDY

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO Baltimore Md.

Notice of Administrators and Receivers Sale

Notice is hereby given that Geo W Weidler and Joseph Holladay as receivers of the property of the Steel administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said Ben Holladay deceased in pursuance of the order and decree of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah county in the suit of Ben Holladay against Joseph Holladay made and entered therein on the 28th day of June 1888 and, the order and decree of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah county in the matter of the estate of said Ben Holladay deceased on the 26th day of July 1888 at 10 o'clock A M of said day and the 26th day of June 1889 in the suits thereto pending in said Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah county in the matter of the estate of said Ben Holladay deceased on March 1st 1889 at 10 o'clock A M of said day and the 1st day of April 1889 at 10 o'clock A M of said day as receivers of said Ben Holladay deceased on Stark street between the Ninth and Tenth streets in the city of Portland Or sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States all of the property and assets of the estate of said Ben Holladay deceased, consisting of

All the furniture and household goods and effects now in the dwelling house on Ben H Holladay donation land claim in Portland Multnomah county Oregon and known as No 1000 Thirteenth street Portland Or

All the horses cows and chattels belonging to the estate of said Ben Holladay now being used by Joseph Holladay on the donation land claim aforesaid and also the office fixtures on Front street between Stark and Oak streets in said city of Portland and now occupied by the Oregon Transfer Company as Front and Ankeny streets Portland Or

Six hundred and two (602) shares of the capital stock of the Willamette Steam Mills Lumbering and Manufacturing Company (a corporation being five-eighths (5/8) of the capital stock of said company) and one (1) share of the capital stock of the Oregon Transfer Company (a corporation

For full particulars in reference to the above premises and the time and manner of sale inquire of William Reid at the office of Ben Holladay deceased at Mer Hants Exchange First street between Washington and Alder in said city

JAMES STEEL
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Ben Holladay deceased. 31w9

THIEL'S DETECTIVE SERVICE.

Established 1874

General Detective Business Transacted for Corporations and Individuals.

ST LOUIS 700 and 702 Olive street.
NEW YORK 32 and 34 Nassau street
PHILADELPHIA German American Bank Building
SAN FRANCISCO Tabor Block.
PORTLAND Office rooms 36 39 40 41 42 43 and 44 Abbett Block M C MOLLITOR Manager.

STOUT'S HOTEL AT SEA VIEW

Will be ready for the reception of Summer visitors on Monday July 1st.

All the rooms have been refurnished a new addition added containing bedrooms newly furnished, dining room range and kitchen Grounds have been cleared and sown to grass and a large playground laid out.

A Trip to the Tropical Sandwich Islands

Can be made via San Francisco by the magnificent Steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company Most delightful climate architecture all white and mosquitoes unknown

Special Excursion Tickets good for three months at reduced rates.

Apply to O R TAYLOR Ticket Agent Union Ticket Office First and Oak streets.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Ross saloon will be promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & M. CO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NO FIRE COMMISSIONER.

The Mayor Made Several Appointments but They Were Not Confirmed.

Woodward Elected President of the Council—The Commissions in Politics—Liquor Licenses Vetoed—Standing Committees Announced.

The meeting of the common council last evening was expected to be more than usually interesting, and quite a number of spectators were in attendance. There was a great deal of talking on corners before the hour of meeting, and all the members were in their seats when the mayor let the gavel fall.

Mayor DeLashmutt stated that he had prepared a list of the standing committees, but that his attention had been called to the fact that, as the names and duties of the committees had been changed, it would require some legislation in order to transfer the duties of the old committees to new ones of different names, and therefore it would probably not be advisable to appoint the new committees till an ordinance providing for the discrepancy had been prepared and passed.

A somewhat lengthy discussion followed and there seemed to be some valid objections to this course, so it was finally concluded to appoint the new committee and to defer all business which had been reported from the old committees till a special meeting, by which time the necessary ordinance would be ready.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

The mayor thereupon announced the standing committees for the ensuing year, as follows

Ways and Means—Woodward Castendieck Farrell.

Accounts and Current Expenses—Forbes Gerdes, Fliedner

Street Cleaning and Sprinkling—Farrell Hoyt, Showers.

Streets—Fliedner Farrell, Gerdes.

Sewers and Drainage—Showers, Scoggin, Hoyt.

Health and Police—Castendieck, Forbes, Woodward.

Parks and Public Property—Scoggin, Fliedner Castendieck.

Judiciary and Elections—Gerdes, Woodward, Scoggin.

Commerce—Hoyt, Showers, Forbes.

Ex-Auditor Ben L. Norden being present, was on motion invited to a seat within the bar

VETO MESSAGE:

To the Common Council—*Gentlemen*: I herewith return to you the ordinance licensing wholesale liquor dealers at 50 mt my approval. I think the license fee to be paid by wholesale dealers should be as much as that required of retail dealers, and I recommend that a new ordinance be passed making the licenses uniform as to wholesalers and retailers. VAN B DELASHMUTT, Mayor

The question being shall the ordinance pass notwithstanding the veto, the veto was sustained by a unanimous vote.

The ordinance fixing the license for retailing liquors was returned with a similar veto, which was also sustained unanimously

Under the proper head, an ordinance was introduced to take the place of the two vetoed, which imposes a license of $100 per quarter on all persons selling wines, spirituous and malt liquors and a license of $50 per quarter on all persons selling malt liquors alone, which ordinance was passed.

Farrell moved that the council proceed to the election of a president, which motion carried. Messrs. Farrell and Castendieck were appointed tellers, and the first ballot was spread with the following result Woodward 6 Forbes 2 Castendieck 2, blank 1

There being no election, another ballot was taken, and then a third, without result but on the fourth ballot Mr Woodward received five votes and was declared duly elected

Mr Woodward returned thanks for the honor conferred by his re election and promised to fulfill the duties of the office to his best ability

THE MAYOR MAKES A SPEECH.

Mayor DeLashmutt stated that he was about to appoint a fire commissioner but before presenting the name he would make a few remarks, which he proceeded to do as follows

Gentlemen of the Common Council: In presenting for your confirmation a candidate for fire commissioner for the ensuing three years I call your attention to the existing state of affairs as it concerns the respective commissions in this city The main argument in favor of these commissions is that these departments should not be under the control and suffer from the consequent deleterious influence of city politics and it is not just to, that inference by our acts in connection therewith

Evidently as a result of want of experience the politicians who framed the law relating to the appointment of the fire commission gave that power to the mayor with the advice and consent of the common council The other commissions are created independently of us, and therefore we are in no way held responsible for them or concerned in their acts, except so far as they may influence and affect other departments of our municipal government

So long as these commissions confine themselves to the business for which they are created and so long as that business is conducted for the public good alone, we are indifferent specators But when they become the recognized political forces which control the affairs of our city when they are used or only not only at the elections or at the primaries to further the ends of a favorite or tool when the employees of the fire department are assessed $10 each and the police department $25 each and one department is arrayed against the other as was done in the late city election when the appointment of a fire commissioner or the election of a police commissioner is watched by the public with bated breath eager to know who is in control the recognized governing political forces of this city, it is about time to stop and consider whether it is not our duty as far as it lies in our power, to put our stamp of condemnation on it as well as to remind them that even we could not make it worse

I recognize the fact that it is much easier to float with the tide than to endeavor to stem the current of the displeasure of the powers that be and yet it seems that the time has arrived for independent action It is not enough to say that one or the other of these commissions is well managed as long as the governing influences are purely political for the reason that the attending influences of politics necessarily and inevitably leads to certain inefficiency the study of this city the sentiments of the people and the magnitude of the trust imposed upon us demand that we require that the first, the last, and every consideration in connection with the fire commission should be solely the efficiency of that department, and the effort to drag it into politics should be to the property holder and to the tax payer a signal to sound the tocsin of alarm.

PLENTY OF NOMINEES

In conclusion the mayor said he would appoint a man who was not in politics and therefore presented the name of Ira F Powers

On a motion to confirm the vote stood 4 for and 3 against Those voting aye were Castendieck, Forbes, Gerdes and Scoggin Those voting nay were Farrell Fliedner, Hoyt Showers and Woodward

Mr C E Smith was then appointed and a vote on his confirmation taken with the same result. The mayor then proceeded to nominate one after another Robert Holman H L Pittock Elijah Corbett George E Watkins, Raleigh Stott O J Taxton H W Corbett Charles E Ladd and Bernelling, the vote on the confirmation of each being exactly like that in the case of Mr Powers

The mayor then said "Gentlemen I have not been able to suit you although I have chosen men irrespective of party If in my absence the position is not filled I shall come here with a city directory on the next occasion and endeavor to find a man to suit you

DETAILED REPORT

PETITIONS COMMUNICATIONS ETC

From the State Horticultural Society asking the privilege of meeting in the council chamber on the 9th inst granted

From property owners on that part of Hood street between Williams street and the Carruthers donation land claim asking that the Metropolitan Railway Company be required to lay their track on said street as soon as possible and that the improvement of said street be delayed till the track is laid thereon, as this will be a saving to both the railway company and the property owners referred to committee on streets

From the Willamette university and others, asking that C street be improved from North Fourteenth to North Eighteenth referred to committee on streets.

From L L Schuman and others remonstrating against the construction of a brick sewer in Fifteenth street, beyond a point 100 feet south of Mill street, for the reasons that the portion constructed beyond this point will be of no immediate advantage to any one and it would cut off the supply of water from a spring, Referred to sewer committee.

From William Ewrin and others, asking that South Sixth street be opened from Sherman to Marquam's gulch. Referred to street committee

From Charles Fritch, asking for a sewer in South First street, from a point 100 feet south of Caruthers street to Marquam's gulch. Referred to sewer committee.

COMMUNICATION FROM MAJOR JONES

The following communication from Major Jones United States engineer, was read

To the Committee on Commerce—*Gentlemen*: In assuming charge of the city dredge for operations upon the Columbia and Willamette rivers it seems to me advisable that a clear understanding should be had as to the responsibility for accidents and repairs.

While I am willing to assume this responsibility for all ordinary events not involving an expense of more than say $500 I do not feel justified in assuming any risk exceeding that amount If this proposition is in accord with your judgment, will you kindly advise me?

Referred to committee on judiciary

REPORTS.

From the committee on health and police recommending that further consideration of a communication from Dr F A Myers in regard to the claim of the Caspari family for payment for infected furniture be indefinitely postponed Adopted

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

From Police Judge A H Tanner showing that he has tried, during the quarter ending June 30 133 state cases and 437 city cases and has collected fines and costs amounting to $2385 50 and paid the same to the city treasurer Referred to the committee on health and police

From the city surveyor in the matter of the extension of Gibbs street to Hooker street at South Front Referred to committee on streets.

From the city surveyor in regard to the extension of Mill street from Thirteenth to Fifteenth Referred to committee on streets

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID

Portland Gas Light Co	$ 8 25
Portland Ice Works	7 40
Pon Bee	4 50
Lownsdale Wheele & Co	56 20
W L Higgins	14 00
Gen Cartter	50 00
C M Myers	10 00
Labor and City Park	29 [illegible]
Willamette Steam Mills	30 00
Weeks & Churchill	192 75
City Water Works	933 40
Everding & Farrell	128 15
J J Allard	47 60
Anderson & Gray	7 [illegible]
P P Long	48 00
Thomas Varwig	9 90
Ira Jones	10 00
Thomas Duffy	10 00
Title & Trust Co	10 40
Bignell Bros	21 65
S S Dowell	75 00

NEW ORDINANCES

Increasing the salary of the park-keeper to $100 per month, read twice

Establishing the grade of Williams street read twice:

Providing for the construction of a sewer in Water street, from Hooker to the sewer in Marquam's gulch, read twice

Changing and establishing the grade of South Second street, read twice

Authorizing the appointment of a deputy superintendent of streets principally to superintend the construction of the Johnson creek sewer, passed.

Authorizing the replanking and repairing of the bridge on Fourteenth street, near B and providing for payment for same out of the general fund; read twice

Accepting the sewer in C street contracted by B Gakin and directing the payment of $440 50 therefor, adopted.

Accepting the improvement of South Front street made by E L Morwell & Co and providing for paying $1089 39 therefor

Accepting the improvement of E street made by Bays & Jeffery and directing the payment of $1082 21 therefor

Appointing S A Walters H S Allen and F E Vaughn viewers in the matter of the proposed extension of Fourteenth street in Carter's addition adopted

Declaring North Tenth street from M to Q dangerous, and giving notice of intention to improve the same by replanking the roadway full width with four-inch planks adopted.

Directing the issuing of warrants for the collection of delinquent assessments for the improvement of P street adopted

Adjourned till Monday evening July 10

CALLED TO VANCOUVER

The Big Fire at Vancouver Called Him to That City for a Day

A policy of at all times dealing in an honest manner with customers is the best investment that any firm endeavoring to build up a business can make and when this policy has been systematically followed for a term of years the good will of the firm so situated is among its most available assets It is now but a short time since the well known firm of Berger & Waddell the sign painters of this city lettered in a very artistic and as the sequence proves most satisfactory manner the large front windows of the Commercial bank at Vancouver These windows were destroyed by the recent fire and when it was deemed necessary to have this same work done over again the manager of the bank promptly put the order to Berger & Waddell Mr Waddell went over in the afternoon train yesterday to give the work his personal supervision

THE BIG PARADE

Everybody in the City and State Will See It—How to Go

Portland people should remember that the big parade does not start from the corner of First and Stark streets to day, neither will it pass through the principal business thoroughfares of the city But there will be a big parade that will eclipse all others that have ever taken place in Portland and this will be the one that will commence the first thing this morning and continue all day to the wide famed restaurant and cafe of Freimann Freimann thoroughly understands the art of advertising, but he knows even better how to cook a meal for the gods or for their lesser relatives on earth than any kind in general Everybody in the city today is cordially invited by this well known caterer to visit this place and partake of his fare

WILLAMETTES VS SEATTLES

The Willamettes and Seattles will play the second game of their series for the championship of the Northwest at Clinton & McCoy's grounds this afternoon Game will be called at 3 o'clock Both teams are about evenly matched, and as they play for blood a good game is expected Following is the make up of the clubs

Willamettes	Position	Seattles
Hurlburt	Catcher	McCarthy
J Parrott	Pitcher	Coffman
Bachtel	Shortstop	Mullen
Morgan	First base	Blanchard
Bailey	Second base	Mattlin
W Parrott	Third base	Devine
Kellar	Left field	Carroll
O Parrott	Center field	Graham
Neale	Right field	Vaughn

PERSONAL

Joaquin Miller the well known California author and journalist is in the city

Mrs A G Hall, of the Dalles is visiting her daughter Mrs L Pressey in this city

Mr H M Clinton connected with R L Polk & Co, arrived here yesterday from Spokane

Mr Horace McClure of Eugene City left for Seattle last night to resume his journalistic labors

Mr H C Guild of the Silverton *Appeal* was in the city yesterday on his way to visit old friends at Hillsboro

C N Brisco general manager of the Chicago Safe and Lock Company was in the city yesterday Mr Brisco has been in Seattle for some time past looking after the interests of his company in that city He left on the California express last evening for San Francisco and will return home from there over the Central Pacific

GREAT SUCCESS

Freimann's Arrex is doing a rushing business All of the leading merchants now dine there Corner First and Oak

NEW SEASON'S STYLES

Carpets curtains portieres shades etc H S Cahn & Co 104 Third St Abington building

We are prepared to make loans on choice city property at 8 per cent with privilege of paying installments Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Co 304 Morrison street

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No 121 First street corner Washington, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

"Alfred Wright's superior perfumes are only found in retail drug stores."

RAH, FOR THE FOURTH!

How the National Holliday Will Be Celebrated at Vancouver.

The Complete Programme—Street Parade, Sham Battle and Fireworks—It Will Be a Quiet Day in Portland

For the first time in several years, Portland will not celebrate the national holiday with the usual parade public exercises and fireworks The city will be unusually quiet All the interest centers in the celebration at Vancouver.

In the morning there will be a street parade, in the afternoon a sham battle between the regulars from the fort and the First regiment, O N G, and in the evening a grand display of fireworks. There will be other features that will be added to make the day interesting The various transportation companies have made arrangements to run trains and boats during the day

THE DAY AT VANCOUVER

Following is the programme for the day at Vancouver

Civic and military parade at 10 30 A M The procession will form on the parade ground, and move promptly at 10 30 A M in the following order

Military Grand Marshal Colonel I D Trotter U S A.

Aides to Military Marshal—First Lieut R T Yeatman, U S A Adjutant 14th U S Infantry First Lieut J H Gustin U S A R Q M 14th U S Infantry

Civic Grand Marshal Colonel T B Glover Inspector General N G W

Aids to Civic Marshal—A B Eastham I C Westhoff

President of the Day General John Gibbon, U S A

Orator of the Day Hon Matthew P Deady

Fourteenth U S Infantry Band

Fourteenth U S Infantry

Posts Grand Army of the Republic

Liberty Car

Band—First Regiment O N G

First Regiment Oregon National Guard

Co H First Regt Washington National Guard

Fire Department

Civic Societies

Troop F, Second U S Cavalry

Floats, Citizens in Carriages etc

AT CITY PARK

Reading of the Declaration of Independence—P C Kauffman Esq 11 o'clock A M

Oration by Hon Matthew P Deady 11 20 o'clock A M

Music and dancing at the pavilion in City park during the day and evening

IN THE POST OF VANCOUVER BARRACKS

(25 cents admission for all day)

Persons going out must be sure to get return checks or they will have to pay again.

GAMES

Beginning at 1 30 o'clock P M

Baseball—Vancouver vs DeLomas Washingtons vs College

100-yard Foot Race

Tug of War—Twelve men on a side

Wheelbarrow Race—50 yards

Potato Race

Catching Greased Pig

Bicycle Race

300-yard Foot Race

Race Between Man and Horse

The sham battle will be an interesting and exciting affair embracing extensive operations of Cavalry Artillery and Infantry under direction of General John Gibbon U S A commanding the Department of the Columbia

The Regular Troops will be commanded by able and experienced officers of the Regular Army the Troops of the Oregon National Guard by Colonel Charles I Beebe First Regt O N G and the Troops of the Washington Territory National Guard by the senior officer of the First Regt N G W present for duty

FIREWORKS

Music	Fourteenth Infantry Band W Dirrow Leader	
Music—Egyptian March		I Strauss
American Overture		J N Cahn
Rocket and Japanese Bombs		
Vertical Wheel		
Mortar Bombs		
Pyramid of Candles		
Rockets		
St Andrews' Cross		
Rocket—Willow Tree		
Battery of Candles and Shells		
Music—Selections from Verdi's Opera		Hemericke
Mortar Bombs		
Roman Redoubt		
Lockets etc		
Double American Star		
Rockets—Fire Fly		
Mexican Jets		
Music	Fortuna Concert Schottische	F Abt
Mortar Bombs		
Pyro Cascades		
Pockets—Mammoth Balloon		
Battery of Mammoth Mines		
Bloral Shells		
The Fairies Calliopade		
Music—Caprice Oddett		T P Brooks
Rockets and Bombs		
Carmon with Emblem		
Pockets Bombs etc		
Floreal Bouquet		

For the grand terminating with Good Night a figure of Chinese Junk with Oriental Battery and the Feu de Joie

THE

A MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN DROWNED

The Hummel Family's Big Overland Wagon Fording the Willamette

Mrs Hummel and her two eldest children and infant daughter were drowned in the Willamette river two miles north of Eugene City Sunday

The Hummel family and some other people were blackberrying Hummel and family started to ford the river and had driven only a short distance when the swift current overturned their rig. As soon as they fell into the water Hummel called out to his wife to save the girl and he would look out for the boy Mrs Hummel and the child sank together and Hummel lost his hold on the boy and he too was drowned

Hummel had a narrow escape He was found nearly dead and was resuscitated with great difficulty The Hummels had three more children whom they left at the house of a friend in Eugene before they started on their fatal trip

Forty men are searching for the bodies The day evening the body of the boy was found a mile and a half from where the drowning occurred

Seattle in 1880 had only 3,533 in 1887 19 Ilb and now fully 40 000 Write to Isoldman Llewellyn & Co Seattle Wash for particulars

Let the best get their flowers at 149 First The best the cheapest

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

DR. PRICE'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Used by the United States Government Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts as the Strongest Purest and most Healthful Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia Lime or Alum Dr Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts Vanilla Lemon Orange Almond Rose etc do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., New York, Chicago, San Francisco

KEEN CUTTER AND THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER

COR. 2d & MORRISON ST.

What's the use trotting your feet off, hunting around for bargains? You can save time and money by coming straight to the LEADING AND LARGEST CLOTHING STORE in Portland.

Kohn Cruses His Prices

Down so low, and marks his entire stock in plain figures, that you can see there's money saved in trading at Kohn's

NEW TO-DAY.

Special Lot of

Bathing Suits: Bathing Trunks

Balbriggan Underwear, $1 a suit. English make Mikado Suspenders. Men's Summer Suits at $10 to $15.

Every day brings new goods to Kohn, the Leading Clothier.

KEEN CUTTER AND THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER

Cor. 2d & Morrison Sts.

Will get you a fine pair of Pants

Made to Order

During our Clearance Sale These Pants are reduced from regular prices Look at our line. Elegant styles to select from.

HOT SPRINGS, HOT SPRINGS, HOT SPRINGS!

ALL YEAR ROUND RESORT.

SITUATED on the shores of Puget Sound 1 1/2 miles from Tacoma Only 6 1/2 miles from Seattle over B C and S R R Connection by steamer Elegant Hotel and Bath House with 100 rooms Two hours ride from Portland Large sun parlor connected with Springs with all modern conveniences for invalids or pleasure seekers Table unexcelled for the quality and variety of its cuisine Invaluable for those suffering from Rheumatism Nervousness Eczema Chronic Diseases of the Blood Kidneys Liver Stomach Female Complaints Dyspepsia Skin Diseases Scrofula Paralysis Kidney Troubles etc A glorious field for the pursuit of Ornithology with game and all wild fowls in great profusion and go out from our doors in the midst of the finest duck shooting grounds in the world

Portland to Assiniboia Station C P Ry and return good for 30 days $5 00

Tacoma or Seattle to Assiniboia and return good for 30 days 11 00

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SIXTEEN

VOL. XXIX

WASH[illegible]

A Constitution Ad[illegible] Coming S[illegible]

SUGGESTIONS BY HON

Main Features Consider[illegible] of Modern Ex[illegible]

OUTLINE AND COMME[illegible]

The Effect of Constitutions of Civil and Social [illegible] Institution

INTRODUCT[illegible]

A short time previous to [illegible] gration which lately swept [illegible] my residence the editor of [illegible] paper an article embodying [illegible] constitution adapted to the [illegible] prospect of Washington [illegible] sumed proportions as to whether [illegible] of professional engagements [illegible] not I should be able to [illegible] ject time and attention [illegible] its importance I was greatly [illegible] opportunity presented itself [illegible] terest the state which [illegible] will be my home so long as [illegible] home was so forced by [illegible] little of late constitutional [illegible] the development [illegible] social economies and institutions [illegible] I could not expect to [illegible] or even to think might [illegible] settled by others still I could [illegible] perance might contribute [illegible] ever will the legislature [illegible] found on the same [illegible] future and time to [illegible] In the first beginning [illegible] there is no doubt a greater part of [illegible] to the [illegible] business was subjected [illegible] hevic distress and [illegible] means for the restoration [illegible] odies work of every kind [illegible] conservative and persistent [illegible] any subject was out of [illegible] weeks So at the last meeting [illegible] confess of an hour when [illegible] curious in respecting business [illegible] not [illegible] gathers stable business [illegible] sure the test which I can [illegible] bring through sensible [illegible] all performed

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A GRAVE RESP[illegible]

THE MAKING OF A STATE [illegible] TIONAL IMPOR[illegible]

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THE MORNING OREGONIAN.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

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STATEHOOD.

A Constitution Adapted to the Coming State.

SUGGESTIONS BY HON. W. LAIR HILL

Main Features Considered in the Light of Modern Experience.

OUTLINE AND COMMENT TOGETHER

The Effect of Constitutions on the Development of Civil and Social Economies and Institutions.

INTRODUCTORY.

A short time previous to the great conflagration which lately swept over the city of my residence, the editor of THE OREGONIAN invited me to prepare, for publication in that paper, an article embodying my views of a constitution adapted to the conditions and prospects of Washington. Notwithstanding some misgivings as to whether, in the midst of professional engagements somewhat exacting, I should be able to devote to the subject time and attention commensurate with its importance, I was gratified that such an opportunity presented itself. Natural interest in the state which in all probability will be my home so long as I shall want a home, was reinforced by the result of no little study of state constitutions and their effect upon the development of civil and social economies and institutions, and while I could not expect to present anything new or valuable which might not be better presented by others, still I could be heard, and perchance might contribute a stone however small, to help lay broad and deep the foundation of a commonwealth for which nature has destined a splendid career.

Just when I had begun the preparation of the proposed article, came the great fire by which the greater part of the business portion of Seattle was destroyed. There all business was suspended except that of relieving distress and devising ways and means for the restoration of the city. Metaphysical work of every kind was at an end, and consecutive and persistent thought upon any subject was out of the question for weeks. So, at the last moment and in the confusion of an hour when almost an entire city is transacting business in tents and nothing appears stable but instability, I resume the task which I cannot consent to relinquish though sensible that it may be but ill performed.

The people of Washington territory have chosen delegates who are to meet on the anniversary of the Nation's birth to frame a constitution, which is to be the charter of a new state in the republic. These delegates, it may be assumed—and I think it is a fact—are well equipped for the grave and momentous responsibility devolved upon them, so well equipped that they will gladly listen to any suggestions from any source, touching the needs and wishes of the people who have called them to high service in the post of honor.

W. LAIR HILL.

A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY

THE MAKING OF A STATE AN EVENT OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

The creation of a new state and its entrance into the Federal Union upon a footing of equality with all other states, is an event of no small significance. It is an important fact in history—important to the people thus taking upon themselves new relations, to the people of the whole republic, to the people of the world. Care and guardianship by the parent government, over the people of the new state are then for all except national purposes, relinquished and they become invested with absolute and exclusive power over their own destinies. They also become vested with large powers over the destinies of the nation. Their senators have the same political power as those of old states to whom long experience has, presumptively at least, imparted wisdom. Their members of congress are no longer mere acknowledged solicitors of benefits, without the right to vote upon their own just claims, but become at once constituent members of the house of representatives with the power to participate at every stage in the determination not only of questions directly affecting their immediate constituency, but equally with every other member, of all questions affecting the entire nation or any of its members. By so many members as represent the new state in both houses of the national legislature, by so much relatively is the power of all the other members of the federal community reduced. This influence of the people emerging from the condition of territorial pupilage to that of equality with all the other members in the national union, at once expands into a power greater, many times over, for good or evil to the whole country. They take into their hands, not only their own future but in no small degree, the future of the republic and of the broad, free humane civilization which is its inspiration and its aspiration. Throughout the world the lovers of the American conception of individual liberty restrained by personal allegiance to law and civil order; is working perceptible change in the sentiments of all classes. With var bus emotions will the addition of four new stars to the galaxy of American free common wealths, be viewed from abroad. Those who have waited impatiently for the great experiment of self government to go up in the smoke and flame of a tremendous social explosion, or collapse by the pressure of central living forces, look on with disappointment and chagrin those who have studied the panorama of liberal government with mingled admiration and doubt behold the scene with rising admiration and strengthened hope those who have cherished an abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of the principles of freedom in the government of man are animated with the new devotion that springs out larger and more triumphant faith. There are no disinterested spectators of the drama when a new state is being launched.

The work of the delegate conventions which will begin their sessions to-day is the first step toward statehood. Its approval or rejection by the people ought to depend on whether the work of the convention is done wisely and well.

SCOPE OF CONSTITUTIONS

TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD POWER BE CLYS TALIZED IN THEM

In the enactment of their constitution the people of the incoming commonwealth exercise their power directly and determine, without the intervention of representatives what they will have and what they will reject in their future government. What shall be the powers of their rulers within what limits their representatives in legislation are to be restricted, what restrictions shall be placed upon the exercise of power by all their magistrates. In short, they determine, in the adoption of their constitution, how far natural liberty shall be subjected to the common necessities of law and order, and what restrictions shall be placed upon the selection of methods, by legislative, executive and judicial authority, for the enforcement and protection of private rights and the promotion of public good. This is the only occasion in which the people in their individual capacity possess any power. From the time of the adoption of their constitution, the exercise of power is surrendered to those designated in such constitution to be rulers. But the laws they make in the form of constitutional provision, are the decrees of the real sovereign—the edicts that are to bind as well the law makers of the future as themselves. They are the laws that no legislature can repeal, nor any power disregard. They are the rules that rulers must obey and can not amend.

The value of a written constitution lies in its permanency and in its supremacy over all other forms of law, but in these same elements lurk also the greatest evils if the constitution be not wisely made and wisely interpreted. It will not be the task of any body of men in the future to consider a matter of greater moment to the people of Washington than that which the convention that meets to-day at Olympia has in hand. It is but commonplace to remark that the work of this body of men, if approved by the people, will bind not only individual citizens, but the people's representatives in their legislative body, their executive in all his functions and their courts of justice, but, though commonplace, the fact cannot be kept too prominently before the eyes of the members of the convention. A wholesome constitution insures a prosperous and happy state. An unwise, ill considered constitution may entail calamities not only for the day but for all the future—calamities perpetual and irremediable.

To preserve and secure to every individual the largest amount of liberty compatible with the good order of society and the progress of the whole community along legitimate paths to the highest realization of an enlightened and civilized community is the central thought of every well considered constitution and the whole object of constitutional government. That constitution which most nearly attains this object forms the basis of the ideal state. All government a question of compromises and all true statesmanship is in the wise differentiating between personal liberty and that degree of personal restraint which is necessary to the orderly conduct of public affairs, the preservation of peace and the promotion of those common interests in which a whole society, as contradistinguished from the individual member, is concerned. It is not necessary to assume that in all this there is anything new or original. The history of the American governments, national and state is a history of the struggle between individual or natural rights and the power of the commonwealth to place limitation thereon. If social conditions were permanent a constitution suitable for one age would be suitable for all succeeding ages, and it would be only necessary for the convention to adopt any one of the earlier constitutions, which were found by experience to work satisfactorily. But social conditions are not permanent. Old constitutions have proved inadequate to new conditions in the states where they were first adopted and in later ones attempts have been made to solve new problems. A glance at the early constitutions brings one to realize how wide the difference between the ideas of free government which actuated the great minds in which our republic took shape originally and those by which it is sustained to day.

In or connected with, all the state constitutions are certain general declarations of what are supposed to be the inalienable rights of individuals, and these declarations are generally accompanied by the further declarations in some form that these rights shall never be invaded. In the oldest constitutions these declarations or bills of rights, were sometimes put forth in a separate instrument, and the constitutions proper were merely provisions for the organization of powers to administer the laws in accordance therewith. In general form they were not very dissimilar to the constitutions and bylaws of the various voluntary societies of the present day. Later on the bill of rights came to be embodied in, and considered as a part of the constitution proper. In this form the bill of rights appeared in many of the earlier constitutions following the organization of the government and the distribution of its powers into departments. Rhode Island had no constitution until 1842 having down to that time sustained its relations to the federal government and conducted its internal affairs under the royal charter granted to the colony by the British crown in 1663.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

GENERAL PRINCIPLES ADMITTED AS AXIOMS IN OUR CONSTITUTIONS.

The recent constitutions commence with the bill of rights.

The bills of rights, strictly speaking—that is the declarations of those natural rights which are supposed to be unalienable—are substantially alike, in the various constitutions though differing somewhat in form, and are merely brief, general and comprehensive declarations of those rights of the individual which are deemed and declared to be sacred and inviolable, such as the right to enjoy and defend life to acquire and own property, to be exempt from governmental control in matters of religion, and the like. These rights are by common understanding considered as inherent in the constitution of things as bottomed upon absolute principles which no government can rightfully deny control or infringe; and the assertion of them in constitutional provisions is not supposed to add materially to the security or the tenure by which they are held. Indeed declarations so general would be of little value as bulwarks against the encroachments of power for the existence of government implies the right to determine how far the supposed natural rights of man in his individual sphere must yield to the necessities of the commonwealth. Nevertheless it has been universally deemed expedient and proper to formulate and enjoy in the constitution an assertion of these natural rights of man and to declare in those provisions specifically under what circumstances and to what extent such rights must yield to social requirement. So all the constitutions pass on from the general declaration to precise provisions upon this subject and here at this point that divergence begins.

With different degrees of fullness all the constitutions agree upon the general abstract principles of equality before the law, private ownership of property, religious liberty, and that indefinable thing the right to pursue happiness, but when we come to provisions for the protection, security and defense of these rights of the individual against the demands of the community we find almost as much variety in substance as in form. Especially are these differences conspicuous with regard to individual acquisition and tenure of property. Upon this object of property rights the field of controversy instead of narrowing down by the closing of questions, seems to widen from year to year, and it is not too much to add though perhaps it has not attracted so general attention, that the idea of religious liberty is yet not so clearly defined as to be considered a closed question.

When we enter the field of procedure—the means and methods of determining, defining, enforcing—there nothing can be set down as absolute and unalienable. There the constitution becomes more than a statement of abstract principles. Its voice is not alone the declaration of natural rights. It is the establishing of specific rules, it is the creation of ways and means and their adaptation to ends it is the putting in motion of the forces by which the state as a commonwealth is to move forward and by which the individual is to defend himself against encroachments by the commonwealth or by other individuals. To assert, as a general proposition that you are entitled to life and liberty, and that your title thereto is unalienable brings very little comfort when you see life and liberty taken by authority of law from day to day. The practical statement of these unalienable rights is, that by nature all men are entitled to them but may forfeit any of them by violation of the laws governing society, and may lose some of them by misfortune without violating any law, may lose the right to life or liberty or property by breaking the laws of society or may lose the right to liberty by misfortune for which they are in no wise responsible. A necessary incident of the social state is the lodgment of power somewhere to determine under what circumstances these inherent or natural rights shall be denied or abrogated—what shall be ground of denial or abridgment, by whom and how the fact of the existence of such grounds shall be ascertained and declared, and by whom and how such declaration shall be carried into effect. This is the legislative power of society, and in its last analysis it embraces all power. There is no such thing as co ordinate branches of the government except so far as constitutional provisions create them. In the nature of things the legislature is supreme and legally omnipotent. A careful consideration of any of the state constitutions will disclose that they contain not much of value except in prohibitions restraints regulations and other precautionary safeguards against encroachment by legislative authority upon the rights of individuals either by direct enactment or through the agency of other branches of the government. Beyond merely determining and defining the form of government there is little in any of them except provisions mandatory and prohibitory, curtailing legislative omnipotence. Under a government republican in fact as well as in form such as are the American states, with suffrage well nigh universal, there is no fear of invasions of the natural rights of man by those in authority whether of the judicial or executive departments, unless under color of legislative authority or under claim of authority which the legislature has power to control. The legislature shall," and "the legislature shall not" is the burden of every constitution no matter in what form of words it may be expressed.

In all this there is nothing new unless to those to whom all thought upon fundamental principles of government is new; but because it is not new—because it is tame and commonplace—its importance as a guide to those who have in hand the framing of a constitution may be underestimated. Whosoever undertakes the preparation of a charter for a new state and fails to keep constantly before his mind the principle of legislative omnipotence will certainly perform a mischievous labor unless the people have the intelligence and courage to consign his work to that oblivion which alone can render it harmless. He is like one who, while essaying a difficult musical performance forgets the key note.

There appears no other way in which an individual can state his views of what a constitution should be so clearly as by presenting an outline of such constitution at length and offering his reasons for advocating such of its provisions as are deemed to be subjects of reasonable difference. In doing this it is not supposed that the instrument presented is perfect either as to form or substance nor that the members of the convention will be unable to improve upon it but it is supposed they may perhaps, find something in it worth considering, and possibly worth adopting.

A CONSTITUTION FOR WASHINGTON

OUTLINE AND COMMENT INCLUDING STATE SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION.

We the people of the state of Washington to the end that justice be established, order maintained, and liberty perpetuated, do ordain this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1.—All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights; among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. And they have at all times the right to alter or reform the government as they may think proper.

SEC. 2.—The state of Washington is an inseparable part of the American Union and the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SEC. 3.—All men shall be secured in their natural right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience; none shall be compelled to attend any form of worship nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted; no public money shall be appropriated for the support of any religious establishment or any form of worship nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship; no religious test or qualification shall be required for any office of public trust nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony.

This is substantially the provision of the constitution of Kansas, excepting with reference to the appropriation of public moneys in support of religious establishments. That clause is taken from the constitution of Oregon. The constitution of California and that of many other states vary not much from the section as above offered.

The right to worship according to one's own conscience has been recognized as an axiom of life and fundamental possession of every man from before the foundation of the republic. The right not to worship at all not contributed to the support of religion is now considered to rest upon equally firm foundations.

The development of religious liberty in connection with constitutional guarantees may be traced very distinctly by comparing the earlier with the later state constitutions in all forms an interesting study in American history. The people who fled from religious persecution giving up home and its traditions and sacred surroundings and making themselves exiles for conscience sake and afterward encountered and cheerfully endured hardships and privations of long and wasting war to establish and secure civil liberty to themselves and their posterity did not grasp the idea of religious freedom in its fullness. They could fight or flee as the circumstances might require to preserve the right to worship without hindrance or direction, but the necessary corollary the right *not to worship* they failed to grasp. Freedom of religion they comprehended freedom *from* religion they but feebly apprehended. For illustration the constitution of Massachusetts, framed by a convention of delegates in 1779, and adopted by the people in the following year after declaring that no person "shall be hurt, molested or restrained, in his person, liberty or estate for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession or sentiments," proceeds in the next sentence to ordain that "the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require the several towns parishes, precincts and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality, in all cases when such provision shall not be made voluntarily," and in Pennsylvania, the Quaker commonwealth, where, it has been said no form of religious intolerance ever poisoned the air, the constitution put forth by the convention of 1776 and adopted in the same memorable year proclaims freedom of worship in broad terms, and follows up the proclamation by declaring in the very next line that no man who acknowledges the being of a God can be justly deprived or abridged of any of his civil rights on account of his religious sentiments. These are fair examples, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania being selected because they are all in all, the best representatives of the ideas entertained by our revolutionary ancestors on this subject. It remained for a later generation to apprehend the true principle of soul liberty — is Roger Williams named it—and to decree an absolute divorce of the civil government from systems of religion as well as from their ordinances and modes of worship. None of the late constitutions contain any qualifications express or implied of the absolute freedom of every person from any form of penalty or disability on account of religious sentiments or the want of them.

It may seem needless to impose special restraints of the powers of the government in protection against infringement of liberty of conscience in an age when it is generally assumed that public opinion is practically unanimous against all encroachments upon that right, but while it is true there is practical unanimity in agreement as to the general statement of the principle, there is at least as great a diversity as to its application that the courts are yet called upon for constitutional interpretation in connection with real or supposed invasion of religious freedom or freedom from religion, about as often as upon nearly any other division of what we are accustomed to call our absolute rights. At all events the more recent constitutional conventions have, with the exception thought it proper to go beyond a general assertion of freedom to worship God according to individual conscience, and have proceeded with more or less detail to inhibit every sort of meddling with religious questions by the government. When we hear less about compulsory observance of Sunday as a religious Sabbath, it will be time enough to trust the liberties of the individual in hands of unrestrained legislative omnipotence.

SEC. 4.—The mode of administering an oath or affirmation shall be such as may be most consistent with, and binding upon, the conscience of the person to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered.

SEC. 5.—No law shall be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write or print freely on any subject whatever but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right.

SEC. 6.—The people shall have the right to assemble together in a peaceable manner to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the legislature for redress of grievances.

SEC. 7.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

SEC. 8.—No court shall set aside the finding of a jury in a civil action in the justice shall be entitled to do so and if there were no objections other than those relating to his own personal privilege. There may be circumstances known to the judge or appearing in connection with the case, justifying the judge in calling to his assistance as tryer of fact a jury of citizens, notwithstanding the defendant's waiver.

There is no reason why a three-fourths verdict should not be received as well in criminal as in civil actions except that, to the defendant in criminal actions the consequences of conviction are serious even in the most trifling cases, putting a stain upon his character and often involving his liberty and, in capital and other grave cases, the consequences are the most serious that the human mind can contemplate. For this reason it is natural to ask for greater certainty as a condition precedent to conviction.

SEC. 10.—Offenses heretofore triable by the prosecuting magistrate after examination by a magistrate or by information after examination by a magistrate or by a jury impaneled for the purpose, and the grand jury shall be drawn and summoned at least once a year in each county. The grand jury shall consist of seven persons, five of whom must concur to find an indictment.

This is the California constitution except ing that part which reduces the grand jury to seven and allows five to find indictments. That provision is taken from the constitution of Oregon. The grand jury was an ancient, like the trial jury, a body of the subjects supposed to stand in the way and shield the individual against oppressive prosecutions and exactions. The same circumstances which take away from the trial jury its ancient reason to be render the grand jury useless in a protection of the subject against the crown and many persons of intelligence believe the whole system ought to be swept away. But, while the reasons which brought it into existence can no longer be urged for its continuance, other reasons arising out of the nature of republican institutions seem to demand that it should be retained. It is the crown now that needs protection not the subject; that is the government needs protection against certain classes of citizens the temptation to which and the temptation to shield which where in all electoral governments. Crimes against the purity of the ballot box upon which prosecuting officers may lose their title to office, crimes in the administration of public affairs in which natural sympathy and party relations are to tempt to connivance and leniency these and kindred matters will often call for the exercise of the function of a grand jury. Likewise the public duties and grand inquisitions ought from time to time to be under the scrutiny of a body of men not elected by popular vote but chosen by some mean which will secure the greatest freedom from effect influence and which will be most likely to place in the position of investigators members of both or all of the political parties in the country. Persons such devices would many others be forfeited out and offenders brought to justice by some such means alone can the purity of the ballot upon which the perpetuity of republican institutions depends be preserved. For this purpose the grand jury is perhaps as well as any other body the second choice.

But there is no necessity for the ancient grand jury composed of seventeen or more persons, or for a grand jury composed of any large number of persons. A body of seven, carefully selected under provisions guarding against the process of 'packing' and drawn from the body of the county, would, in most cases, embrace persons from various localities, and would insure as thorough an investigation as could be had by the grand jury of twelve or upwards, if not a more thorough one. It is a known fact, which loses none of its force by being often expressed, that small bodies are more efficient than large ones, and that a large, unwieldy body of men, whether it be named grand jury or be called by some other designation, is not likely to be thorough in its work.

SEC. 11.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to public trial by an impartial jury in the county in which the offence shall have been committed; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

SEC. 12.—No person shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense, nor be compelled in any criminal prosecution to testify against himself.

SEC. 13.—No person arrested or confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

SEC. 14.—Offenses except murder and treason shall be bailable by sufficient sureties. Murder or treason shall not be bailable when the proof is evident or the presumption strong.

SEC. 15.—Laws for the punishment of crime shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.

SEC. 16.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed. Cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted but all penalties shall be proportioned to the offense. In all criminal cases whatever, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court as to the law and the right of new trial as in civil cases.

SEC. 17.—The military shall always be subordinate to the civil power.

SEC. 18.—No soldiers shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 19.—Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use, nor the particular services of any man be demanded without just compensation nor, except in the case of the state, without such compensation first assessed and made to or paid into court for the owner of the property or person whose services are required.

Most of the constitutions if not all now in force prohibit the taking of private property for public use without compensation but experience has demonstrated that such a general provision is entirely inadequate to prevent great injustice and often the most serious oppression. The taking of private property would in many cases be a matter of less consequence than injuries inflicted by taking adjacent property public or private. So in many late constitutions provision is made for this class of cases by adding the words or damaged so that the rights of the individual to the enjoyment of his possessions shall not be invaded and be be indirectly deprived of his property by means not falling literally within the prohibition against taking private property. So far no state has receded from this position when once taken in its constitution, and the reports of the courts abound with adjudications giving construction and effect to the words or damaged so there cannot now be objection to its introduction in the constitution of Washington upon the ground that it would open the way to litigation and confusion over its construction. The phrase in its connection as here presented has been construed by the courts of many of the states and there is no occasion for misunderstanding of its purport or legal force nor any danger of injustice from too broad or too narrow interpretation. These words give redress for all damages which are the direct natural and immediate results of the taking of property for public use even though the property actually taken did not belong to the person so damaged. Such cases are certainly within the equity of the rule against taking private property for public use without compensation. They appeal as forcibly to the sense of justice as if the damaged property were it all appropriated.

SEC. 20.—There shall be no imprisonment for debt except in cases of defalcation and absconding debtors.

SEC. 21.—Slavery shall never be tolerated in this state nor shall there be any involuntary servitude unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 22.—No law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 23.—No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed nor shall any law be passed the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority except as provided in this constitution provided that laws locating the capital of the state, forming county seats, and submitting town and corporate aid to railroads, and appropriations, may take effect or be in force upon a vote of the electors interested.

SEC. 24.—The operation of the laws shall never be suspended except by the authority of the legislature nor unless.

SEC. 25.—The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety require it.

SEC. 26.—Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies giving them aid or comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 27.—No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 28.—The people shall have the right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the state.

SEC. 29.—Aliens of any race eligible to be citizens of the United States, under the naturalization laws thereof while bona fide residents of this state shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, enjoyment, transmission and inheritance of property as native born citizens.

SEC. 30.—No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislative assembly and all taxation shall be equal and uniform.

SEC. 31.—This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1.—Elections shall otherwise provided for in this constitution every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years who shall have resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding such election shall be entitled to vote. *Provided*, No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to the rights or privileges of an elector. The rights and privileges of any elector shall be forfeited by a conviction for a crime which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The legislature shall have power to confer upon women the rights and privileges of electors to vote in any or all elections.

Citizenship.—In nearly all the states the rights of electors are confined to citizens of the United States. In Oregon and one or two other states, persons who have declared their intention to become citizens a year previous to the election, and who are otherwise qualified are electors. In some of the state constitutions the right is confined to citizens, but it is not stated whether citizenship of the United States or of the state is intended.

Residence.—Residence for one year is required in a majority of the states as a requisite to the exercise of the elective right. Six months is the shortest period allowed by any. In old communities where civil and political institutions have already become established and there is little increase of population or change of public units there is not much to be said for the long probation or the various restrictive influences of the new states in connection with materially affect the true influence the power of the government. There the term of the period may be a mere matter of form necessary to be determined than as the setting of an important question. In Washington, the great majority have not been residents very many years the country is rapidly increasing in population by immigration from the older communities new enterprises are constantly presenting new questions for solution, institutions are only now taking permanent form. Upon various questions the policy of this year may be something very different from that which will be recommended a year hence. Those who come amongst us to help develop our material resources, prosecute business enterprises engage in all the avocations of civilized life in the state, will naturally expect to and ought to be heard at the ballot box where public questions, in which they are as deeply interested as the old settler, are to be decided. The shorter period, therefore, seems better adapted to the situation of this community, especially if the right to vote is to be enjoyed by citizens only.

Woman Suffrage.—The extension of the elective right to women is favored by many of the most careful and conservative thinkers of the present age. It has been tried in some of the territories, including Washington, and while it can hardly be said that the experiment has been carried so far forth as to demonstrate the wisdom of the change, no more can it be said that the unwisdom of it has been proved.

It is common to assert that the elective franchise or right of suffrage is a privilege conferred by law, and not an inherent right. Historically, and viewed entirely from a legal standpoint, this is doubtless true, but it does not follow that because historically and by legal precedent it is so, therefore it is so upon principle. On the contrary, it is difficult, upon any system of logical reasoning to reach the conclusion that the elective franchise is not a right of citizenship, subject only to the restrictions which public policy may impose. We proceed on this country upon the principle that government derives all its authority from the consent of the governed, that all authority in the rulers, whether legislative, executive or judicial, is founded upon an appointment by the people. Now how can the people appoint but by election? Either the principle that our rulers hold by election and cannot rightfully hold by any other tenure, is wrong or else the elective franchise is a right and not a privilege. Government is carried on through the agency of officers and can be carried on in no other way. To assert that no one can rightfully hold and exercise an office without being elected by votes and yet that no one has a right to vote, is merely to babble. So long as governments were based upon the false theory of a divine right in certain persons to rule all the rest, it was logical to hold that the voting was permissive only—was a privilege—but the moment any people rise to the truth that no man can be ruler till he is chosen therefor by those who are to be ruled that moment all logical foundation is knocked from under the proposition that the choice is a mere privilege and not by right. But inasmuch as all others possess the right must by the same right be suffranged, whenever it would be incompatible with the interests of society. A correct statement of the principle is that what we call the elective right is a right which belongs, in the nature of republican government to every individual citizen and that all restrictions of it are in the nature of an abridgment for the sake of public benefit, and are founded in and justifiable only by the necessities of the community at large. That we deny the right to idiots to insane persons and to persons convicted of high crimes does not argue that the right is not inherent in the individual any more than the denial of the right of liberty to a felon or an insane person argues that liberty is not an inherent right. We deny the right of suffrage to these classes because the public safety requires abridgment thus far. But does public safety require that sex shall be made a test? Women are not, as a general rule, idiotic nor insane nor is it a crime to be born female. Yet if there is either in the nature of government or in the nature of elections, or in the nature of society, or in the nature of women themselves, something that would make it dangerous to the peace and good order of society to recognize their right to vote the denial of that right is justifiable. Those who assert that such ground of objection exists have not yet been successful in demonstrating it by historical evidence, although women have voted for several years, and under circumstances not the most favorable to the production of results vindicating the usefulness of their vote as a political force.

So far as historical or experimental evidence furnishes any light on the subject sex appears to be a trifle quantity in the problem of public policy which is presented in connection with the exercise of suffrage. Experience down to this date proves practically nothing one way or the other unless it be that woman suffrage does no harm either to the woman or to the commonwealth. Beyond this nothing can be predicated of it upon the basis of actual trial, and we seem to be thrown back upon the old data of human nature the alleged inherent differences between men and women in their respective capacities for exercising the voting power with intelligence and judgment and all that sort of nebula. In other words so far as tried it must be admitted that woman suffrage has nowhere produced, to any considerable extent the beneficial effects which its advocates have been accustomed to urge as a reason for its adoption. It cannot be asserted that elections have been purer, or administration of the laws better, with woman suffrage than without it. The 'filthy pool of politics' has remained as filthy where women have voted as where they have not. In a word the experiment appears to have produced no visible effect, save the addition of numbers at the polls.

On the other hand the opposition to woman suffrage seems to have been as far abroad, in their assumption that the exercise of political rights would impair the character of women or that only those of previous questionable character would be active participants at elections. Wheresoever women have had the right to vote that right has been exercised by large numbers of the very best women, and the numbers increased as the continuation of the right was protracted. In exercising this right they have not unsexed themselves nor become less modest and womanly than before.

Women recognize the importance of political action, and are not more likely to neglect it when once accustomed to its exercise, than men. With men the right to vote is deemed a settled thing, outside the field of controversy and the recognized of that right with large numbers of them is the duty of exercising it. I think it is safe to assume that it would be the same with women after investiture for a length of time with the elective franchise but whether any permanent good would come of it beyond the satisfying of a demand founded upon what appears to be a principle correct in the abstract and not known to be hurtful in practice may still be an open question. It is not however a slight thing to deny a right which in the nature of human society seems demandable upon grounds of inherent justice unless in a case where it is clear that public policy requires the denial, and when the right is in itself important, the argument of public policy should be both conclusive and practically overwhelming to justify a denial of the right.

Now the success of a system of elections which has proved reasonably satisfactory in the past or which at least has been in use time out of mind and has not produced shipwreck will hardly be changed suddenly and radically by means of a constitutional provision. If found detrimental in practice, acts of the legislature even acts extending the right of suffrage may be undone; while with respect to constitutional provisions the detriment would be practically irremediable. For my own part, however, I should not fear to push the logic of the right of suffrage to its conclusion, and secure the right to women because it is a right.

By the proposed clause leaving this subject under control of the legislature, the power is so defined as to enable the people

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through their legislature to solve the problem gradually, by experiment, and therefore with entire safety. Women may be allowed to vote, in some elections, and the right be withheld in others; may be allowed to vote in municipal, but not in general elections. Thus the question of policy, if there is any question, could be approached without violent change and without incurring any risk of consequences. In several of the States women do vote on certain specified matters. In Oregon, many years ago, such women as were heads of families, held taxable property, and had children to be educated, were recognized by law as proper voters in elections for school district officers. This worked well. Then the recognition was further extended, and now women vote at school district elections on the same terms as men. Suppose Washington should be so conservative as to commence at the same point, and the result should seem to warrant further extension—say, to the municipal elections. If, in a few years the evils which the opposers of female suffrage predict should appear not to be merely imaginary, it would still be easy to recede. There would be *locus penitentiæ*. By this plan a fair trial of equal suffrage could be carried so far forth as to be satisfactory to practical minds, and yet women not have acquired so great power as to frighten the politicians out of all their patriotic impulses, and thus to prevent the retracing of a step which may have proved unwise, or the calling of a halt where further advance may appear dangerous.

Sec. 2.—For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, or while engaged in navigation of the waters of this state, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student at any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison.

Sec. 3.—No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in this state, in consequence of having been stationed within the same, nor shall any such soldier, seaman or marine, not having been a resident for the requisite length of time, have the right to vote.

Sec. 4.—The legislative assembly shall enact laws to support the privilege of free suffrage, prescribing the manner of regulating and conducting elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereto, from power, bribery, tumult and other improper conduct; and may enact laws requiring and regulating registration of voters as a prerequisite to voting.

This section, except the last clause is copied from the constitution of Oregon. The last clause—authorizing the enactment of registration laws is added, in view of a decision of the supreme court of that state, following the state of Wisconsin and some others, that a law making registration necessary to the right to vote is an attempt to add to the qualifications of electors prescribed by the constitution, and is therefore void, unless expressly authorized.

Sec. 5.—Every person shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat or reward to procure his election.

Sec. 6.—Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or shall knowingly carry to another such challenge, or who shall aid or assist to go out of the state to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust and profit.

Sec. 7.—A person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States or under this state, shall be ineligible to a seat in the legislative assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this constitution expressly permitted; provided, that officers in the militia or notaries public, or postmasters whose annual salary, and the office of postmaster where the salary does not exceed $900 per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative offices.

Sec. 8.—No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public money shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit until he shall account for and pay over according to law all sums for which he may be liable.

Sec. 9.—In all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, electors shall be free from arrest in going to elections, during their attendance there, and in returning from the same, and no elector shall be obliged to do duty in the militia on any day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 10.—In all cases in which it is provided that an office shall not be filled by any person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment *pro tempore* shall not be reckoned a part of that term.

Sec. 11.—In all elections held by the people under this constitution, the person or persons who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

Sec. 12.—All qualified electors shall vote in the election precinct where they may reside, for the county officers, and in any county in the state for state officers, and in any county of a congressional district in which such electors may reside for members of congress.

Sec. 13.—General elections shall be held on the first Monday of October, biennially; provided, this provision shall not apply to the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

Sec. 14.—All elections, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1.—The powers of the government of the state of Washington shall be divided into three separate departments, the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of one power properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions pertaining to either of the others, except as in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1.—The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives. The enacting clause of every bill shall be as follows: "Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the state of Washington."

Sec. 2.—The senate shall consist of thirty and the house of representatives of sixty members. The legislature may increase the number of senators and representatives, always keeping the same ratio as to the number of senators and representatives; provided, the senate shall never exceed forty members and the house of representatives shall never exceed eighty members.

Sec. 3.—The senators and representatives shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts into which the state may, from time to time, be divided by law.

Sec. 4.—The senators shall be elected for the term of four years and the representatives for the term of two years, from the day after the general election; provided, however, that the terms of the fifteen senators elected at the first general election under this constitution from the odd numbered districts shall be for two years only, so that one-half of the senators shall be elected every two years; and in case of the increase of the number of senators, such provision shall be made that after the election next succeeding such increase one-half of all the senators shall be elected every two years.

Sec. 5.—The legislative assembly shall, in the year 1895, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of the population of this state.

Sec. 6.—The number of senators and representatives shall, at the session next following the enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States or this state, be fixed by law and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of the population, exclusive of persons not eligible to become citizens of the United States. And the ratio of senators and representatives shall be determined by dividing the whole number of such population by the number of senators and representatives respectively; and the number of senators and representatives to which any county or district shall be entitled shall be determined by dividing the whole number of such population of such county or district by such representative ratio; and when a fraction shall result from such division which shall exceed one-half of said ratio, such county or district shall be entitled to a member for such fraction; and in case any county shall not have the requisite amount of population to entitle such county to a member, then such county shall be attached to some adjoining county or counties for senatorial or representative purposes.

Sec. 7.—A senatorial or representative district, when more than one county shall constitute the same, shall be composed of contiguous counties, and no county shall be divided in creating such districts.

Sec. 8.—No person shall be a senator or representative who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States, nor any one who has not been for one year next preceding his election an inhabitant of the county or district whence he may be chosen. Senators and representatives shall be at least 21 years old.

Sec. 9.—Senators and representatives, in all cases except for treason, felony or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the sessions of the legislative assembly, and in going to and returning from the same, and shall not be liable to any civil process during the session of the legislative assembly, nor during the ten days next before the commencement thereof, nor shall a member, for words uttered in debate in either house, be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 10.—The sessions of the legislative assembly shall be held biennially at the capital of the state, commencing on the second Monday of January, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety, and on the same day of every second year thereafter, unless a different day shall have been appointed by law.

Sec. 11.—Each house when assembled shall choose its own officers; judge of the election, qualifications and returns of its own members, determine its own rules of proceeding and sit upon its own adjournments, but neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.

Sec. 12.—A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. A quorum being in attendance, if either house fail to effect an organization within the first four days thereafter, the members of the house so failing shall be entitled to no compensation from the end of said four days until an organization shall have been effected.

Sec. 13.—Each house may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members, expel a member.

Sec. 14.—The doors of each house and of committees of the whole shall be kept opened, except in such cases as in the opinion of either house may require secrecy.

Sec. 15.—Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of any three members present, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 16.—Either house, during its session, may punish by imprisonment any person not a member, who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; but such imprisonment shall not at any time exceed twenty-four hours.

Sec. 17.—Each house shall have all powers necessary for a branch of the legislative department of a free and independent state.

Sec. 18.—Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected in the other, except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives.

Sec. 19.—No law shall be passed except by bill, nor shall any bill be put upon its final passage until the same, with the amendments thereto, shall have been printed for the use of members; nor shall any bill become a law unless the same shall have been read on three several days in each house previous to the final vote thereon; provided, in case of urgency two-thirds of the house where such bill may be pending may, upon a vote of yeas and nays, dispense with this provision. On the final passage of all bills, they shall be read at length, section by section, and the vote shall be by yeas and nays upon each bill separately, and shall be entered on the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

Sec. 20.—Every act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in the title; but if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be embraced in the title.

Sec. 21.—Every act or joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding as far as practicable the use of technical terms.

Sec. 22.—No act shall be revised or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised or section amended shall be set forth and published at full length.

Sec. 23.—The legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police judges and constables.

For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors.

Regulating the practice of courts of justice.

Providing for change of venue in civil or criminal actions.

Granting divorces.

Changing the names of persons.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, working on, or vacating roads, highways, streets, alleys, town plats, parks, cemeteries, graveyards, or any public grounds not owned by the state.

Summoning and impanneling grand and trial juries, and providing for their compensation.

Regulating county and township business, or the election of county and township officers.

For the assessment or collection of taxes.

Providing for and conducting elections, or designating the place of voting.

Affecting estates of deceased persons, minors or other persons under legal disabilities.

Extending the time for the collection of taxes.

Giving effect to invalid deeds, leases or other instruments.

Refunding money paid into the state treasury.

Releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any person or corporation to this state, or to any municipal corporation therein.

Declaring any person of age, or authorizing any minor to sell, lease or incumber his or her property.

Legalizing, except as against the state, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer.

Exempting property from taxation.

Changing county seats.

Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crime.

Regulating the interest on money.

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens.

Chartering or licensing ferries, bridges or roads.

Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.

Providing for the management of common schools.

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, townships, election districts or school districts.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Authorizing the adoption or legitimization of children.

For limitation of civil or criminal actions.

Creating any corporation.

Sec. 24.—Provision may be made by general law for bringing action or suit against the state as to all liabilities originating after, or existing at the time of the ratification of this constitution; but no special act authorizing such suit to be brought, or making compensation to any person claiming damages against the state, shall ever be passed.

Sec. 25.—All bills or joint resolutions passed shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective houses.

Sec. 26.—Any member of either house shall have the right to protest, and have his protest, with his reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.

Sec. 27.—No act shall take effect until sixty days from the end of the session at which the same shall have been passed, except in case of emergency, which emergency shall be declared in the preamble or in the body of the law.

Sec. 28.—The members of the legislative assembly shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding five dollars per day from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate two hundred and fifty dollars for per diem allowance for any one session.

When convened in extra session by the governor, they shall receive five dollars per day; but no extra session shall continue for a longer period than twenty days. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every twenty-five miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The presiding officers of the assembly shall, in virtue of their office, receive an additional compensation equal to one-half of their per diem allowance as members.

Sec. 29.—No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office the election to which is vested in the legislature, nor be appointed to any civil office of profit which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased during such term; but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any officer elective by the people.

Sec. 30.—The members of the legislative assembly shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take or subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Washington, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative, as the case may be) according to the best of my ability." And such oath may be administered by the governor, secretary of state, or a judge of the supreme court.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1.—The executive department shall consist of a governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state at the same time and place of voting for the members of the general legislative assembly.

Sec. 2.—The governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general, shall hold their office for four years. Their terms of office shall, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, commence on the third Monday of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified, neither of which officers shall be eligible for re-election more than two of three consecutive terms; nor shall any person be eligible for the office of governor who shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

Sec. 3.—The returns of every election for the officers named in the foregoing section shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the secretary of state, who shall deliver the same to the speaker of the house of representatives at the first meeting of the house thereafter; and he shall open, publish and declare the result thereof in the presence of a majority of the members of both houses. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to such person signed by the presiding officers of both houses; but if any two or more shall be highest and equal in votes for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by the joint vote of both houses.

Contested elections for governor shall be determined by the legislative assembly in such manner as shall be determined by law.

In case time of the regular beginning of the legislature shall be changed by law, the terms of office of the governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general shall thereafter commence on the first Monday after the day fixed for such regular meeting.

Sec. 4.—The supreme executive authority shall be vested in the governor. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 5.—He shall communicate at every session by message to the general assembly the condition of the affairs of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient for their action.

Sec. 6.—He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purposes for which they are convened.

Sec. 7.—In case of disagreement between the two houses in respect to the time of adjournment, he shall have power to adjourn the legislature to such time as he may think proper, but not before the regular meetings thereof.

Sec. 8.—He shall be commander-in-chief of the military in the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 9.—The pardoning power shall be vested in the governor under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 10.—No person except a citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of governor; nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, nor any person who shall not have been two years next preceding his election a resident within this state.

Sec. 11.—No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or under this state, or under any other power, shall fill the office of governor, except as may be otherwise provided in this constitution.

Sec. 12.—In case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the secretary of state; and in case of the removal from office, death, resignation or inability of both the governor and secretary of state, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the disability be removed or a governor be elected.

Sec. 13.—The governor shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, and may require information in writing from the officers of the administrative and military officers upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 14.—He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and he shall report to the legislature at its next meeting each case of remission, commutation or pardon granted, and the reasons for granting the same; and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted, and the reasons of such remission.

Sec. 15.—Every act which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall be, before it becomes a law, presented to the governor. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law; but in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days, Sundays excepted, after it shall be presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law unless the governor shall within ten days next after the adjournment, Sundays excepted, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the secretary of state, who shall lay the same before the legislative assembly at its next session in the manner in which it had been returned by the governor. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects and the reasons therefor, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect unless passed over the governor's objection, as hereinbefore provided.

This section, excepting the clause relating to the veto of specific items of appropriation, is copied from the constitution of Oregon: that clause is taken from the constitution of California. With the exception of that clause, the section is substantially the same as found in most of the state constitutions.

The power to veto parts of an appropriation bill, without affecting the other parts is a very wholesome restraint upon a species of legislation that all right-minded people condemn. Improper appropriations of the public funds, appropriations to unworthy and sometimes unlawful purposes, find their way into bills for the appropriation of money to proper and necessary purposes. Members find it impossible to defeat the improper without also defeating the proper, and sometimes the necessities of the government may peremptorily demand the principal appropriation. The best check yet devised upon this case as of jobbery, is the power of the governor to veto specific appropriations without rendering proper ones nugatory. Under this plan a job must run the gauntlet of the governor and two-thirds of the legislative assembly or be killed.

Sec. 16.—When, during a recess of the legislative assembly, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the legislative assembly, or when any time a vacancy shall happen in any other state office, for the filling of which vacancy no provision is made elsewhere in this constitution, the governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Sec. 17.—He shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the legislative assembly.

Sec. 17.—All commissions shall issue in the name of the state, shall be signed by the governor, sealed with the seal of the state, and attested by the secretary of the state.

Sec. 19.—The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislative assembly and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the legislative assembly, and shall perform other duties as shall be assigned by law.

Sec. 20.—There shall be a seal of state kept by the secretary of state for official purposes, which shall be called "The seal of the state of Washington."

Sec. 21.—The treasurer shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 22.—The auditor shall be auditor of public accounts, and shall have such powers and perform such duties in connection therewith as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 23.—The attorney-general shall be the legal adviser of the governor, secretary, treasurer and auditor, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 24.—The governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general shall severally keep the public records, books and papers, in any manner relating to their respective offices, at the seat of government, at which place also the secretary of state and auditor shall reside.

Sec. 25.—There shall be elected in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, at the time of holding general elections a county clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, surveyor, who shall severally hold office for the term of two years.

Sec. 26.—Such other county, township, precinct and city officers as may be necessary shall be elected or appointed in such manner and for such terms as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 27.—No person shall be elected or appointed to a county office who shall not be an elector of the county, and all county, township, precinct, and city officers shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, and perform such duties, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 28.—Vacancies in county, township, precinct and city offices shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1.—The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, superior courts, justices of the peace, and such inferior courts as the legislature may provide in any incorporated city.

It will be observed that this section allows only the superior court between justices of the peace and the supreme court, save such inferior courts as may required in the government of cities. The advantages of this plan of judiciary will be discussed, and will, it is hoped, be apparent, under the section defining the jurisdiction of the superior courts.

Sec. 2.—The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices, and shall always be open for the transaction of business, except on non-judicial days. The presence of three justices shall be necessary to transact any business except such as may be done at chambers, and the concurrence of three judges shall be necessary to pronounce any judgment or decree. In the determination of causes all decisions of the court shall be given in writing and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. The chief justice shall preside at the sessions of the court, when present; but in his absence or inability to act, the associate justices shall select one of their own number to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the chief justice during such absence or inability.

Sec. 3.—The chief justice and the associate justices shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large, at the general state elections, at the times and places at which state officers are elected; and the term of office shall be eight years from and after the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding their election; provided, that the associate justices elected at the first election shall, at their first meeting, so classify themselves, by lot, that two of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, and two of them at the end of eight years, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of the court, signed by them, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. If a vacancy occur in the office of a justice, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a justice to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the justice so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of an unexpired term.

The first election of the justices shall be at the first general election that shall be held under this constitution.

Sec. 4.—The supreme court shall have jurisdiction to revise the final decisions of the superior courts in all cases in equity, except such as may arise in justices' courts; also, in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, or in which the demand, exclusive of interest or the value of the property in controversy amounts to $1,000; also, in cases of forcible entry and detainer, and in proceedings in insolvency, and in actions to prevent or abate a nuisance, and in all such probate matters as may be provided by law; also, in all criminal cases prosecuted by indictment or information in a court of record. The supreme court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, review, prohibition and habeas corpus, and all other writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. Each of the justices shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state, upon petition or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or before the supreme court, or before any superior court of the state, or before any judge thereof.

Sec. 5.—There shall be in each of the organized counties of this state, a superior court, for which at least one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county, at the general state election. *Provided*, that until otherwise provided by the legislature only one judge shall be elected for the counties of ..... ; and one for the counties of ..... ; and one for the counties of ..... ; and as fast as, from causes specified in the constitution, by reason of their small population, do not at present require a separate judge. In any county where there shall be more than one superior judge, there may be as many sessions of the superior court at the same time as there are judges thereof; and the business of the court shall be so distributed and assigned by law, or, in the absence of legislation thereof, by rules and orders of court, as shall best promote and secure the convenient and expeditious transaction thereof. The judgments, decrees, orders and proceedings of any session of a superior court held by any one or more of the judges of such court, shall be equally effectual as if all the judges of said court presided at such session.

The term of office of judges of the superior courts shall be six years from and after the first Monday after the ..... day of January next succeeding their election. The first election of judges of the superior courts shall be at the first general election that shall be held under this constitution. If a vacancy occur in the office of judge of the superior court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall be at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Sec. 5.—The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity, and in all cases of law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, and all other cases in which the demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to one hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for; of actions of forcible entry and detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate; of divorce and for annulment of marriage; and of all such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The superior courts shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings of which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court. And said courts shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue papers therefor. They shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' and other inferior courts in their respective counties, as may be prescribed by law. They shall be always open except on non-judicial days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the state. Said courts and their judges, shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, review, prohibition, and writs of *habeas corpus* on petition by and on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of prohibition may be issued and served on legal holidays and non-judicial days.

The plan of a judicial organization here presented is substantially that which has been in force in California since the adoption of the constitution of 1879. It is the most radical departure from the itinerant system, which, with its complicated and unwieldy machinery, we inherited from our British ancestry. It is a notable fact that, in England, reforms in the courts and judicature have recently proceeded more radically and rapidly than in the American states. Still our states have made substantial progress in this respect, as a brief review will show.

The judicial system of the Federal government was formed upon a model which descended to us from our English ancestors, and the character thus impressed upon it, though modified somewhat, has not disappeared. The judges are appointed by the executive head of the government, with the concurrence of the least popular and most conservative branch of the national legislature, and hold their offices during good behavior—commonly called a life tenure. The justices of the supreme court, at stated terms, preside over the circuit court, and there decide causes as courts of original jurisdiction. They sit as judges at *nisi prius* (as that phrase is commonly used nowadays), hearing causes in their first stages, and also as justices of the supreme court *in banc*, exercising revisory jurisdiction over the decisions of the same *nisi prius* courts. In a slightly modified form this is the territorial system also, with which the people of Washington are familiar. It was the early system in many of the states. Oregon gave it up as late as 1878.

Whatever differences exist in other respects, there is now substantial unanimity upon the proposition that executive appointment of judges, the life tenure, and the vesting of the functions of both original and appellate jurisdiction in the same justices, must be discarded; the first and second, as inconsistent with the spirit of republican government; the last as manifestly objectionable in principle and inconvenient in practice. It has come to be the recognized, and probably irreversible, decision of the American people that election of judges by popular vote, their tenure only for a fixed and definite term of years, and the vesting of revisory jurisdiction in courts not composed of judges of the courts of original jurisdiction, are logically necessary to the best realization of republican government. A distinguished lawyer conversing with a gentleman who had considered this subject pretty thoroughly, remarked that in his opinion the abandonment of the old system was very unfortunate; that when the judges were appointed by the executive and held office for life, that is, during good behavior, an abler and more independent judiciary was secured, and the laws were consequently better interpreted and better administered. "That is a lawyer's view of it," replied his interlocutor, "and possibly it is correct, though I doubt it. At all events, correct or incorrect, it is immaterial; for the people of this republic have concluded that their courts of justice are of sufficient importance to warrant their being brought into conformity with republican institutions; and they are not going to allow anybody hereafter to force upon them better judges than they think they need." That reply contains the entire philosophy of the situation. For better or for worse, the elective judiciary, the definite term of office, and a separate class of judges for the appellate court, are to form the basis of the state courts. None of the recent constitutions retain the old system, and it has gone out of most of earlier ones. In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New Jersey the governor still appoints the justices of the supreme court, subject to confirmation or rejection by the senate; and in Delaware the governor appoints all the judges, as well those of the courts of original as those of revisory jurisdiction. In Vermont and Connecticut the justices of the supreme court are elected by the legislature. As to the tenure of office, only three states, so far as I am informed, adhere to the life tenure for any of their judges, and only one—Delaware—applies it to any but those of the supreme court. In Vermont the term of a justice of the supreme court is one year; in Ohio it is five years; in Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Oregon, six; in Maine, New Jersey, Indiana and Minnesota, seven; in Connecticut and Michigan, eight; in Illinois, nine; in Maryland and California, ten; in Pennsylvania, twenty-one—coupled, under the new constitution, with ineligibility to a second term. Further instances are unnecessary. In all the states except Vermont the judges of the lower courts have as short terms as those of the supreme court, and in most of them shorter. Six years is the term adopted in a greater number of states than any other period. This is the term in California and Oregon for the judges next in rank to the justice of the supreme court.

In most of the states original jurisdiction in matters of probate and cognate proceedings is lodged in a special court—sometimes a court having cognizance of these matters alone; sometime, as in Oregon and as formerly in California, having also limited criminal or common law jurisdiction, or both. This system has some advantages as a temporary expedient for communities of small population and so situated as to preclude convenient and quick communication with more populous places. It may be advisable for a time and for certain localities in Washington. It has proved inadequate, and in a manner, useless, in Oregon, and was abandoned in California in 1879, greatly to the improvement of the administration of justice and the advantage of the public and of suitors. I have practiced law many years in Oregon and only a few in California, and naturally my predilections would be expected to go toward the Oregon system. But, even with sufficient experience under each to enable me to compare them with some degree of intelligence—the Oregon plan, with its separate county court, and the California system, by which all civil and criminal jurisdiction, law—equity and probate—excepting only the small matters given to the justices of the peace—is conferred originally upon a single court, called the superior court, with its many judges, but always open, subject to the right of appeal to the supreme court—I am forced to the conclusion that the latter is in many ways preferable; better adapted to the correct, just and uniform application and administration of the laws; better enabling the court to give its attention and its energies to the enforcement of rights and redress of wrongs, instead of wasting a large share of both in the settlement of technical questions touching the relations of the various courts to each other, of the judges to the courts themselves, of the proceedings and judgments of court to the beginning and end of terms, and the like—all of which we lawyers were wont to consider as things important, if not essential, to the orderly conduct of judicial business, until California took hold of the subject with a strong hand and intelligent purpose, and demonstrated that much of what we had supposed to be necessary to judicial procedure is useless rubbish, and that a good deal of what we thought promotive of justice is obstructive of it. It may be best for us, for local and temporary reasons, to start out with some plan involving a separate court for probate and kindred business; but I am satisfied that, even if that is the best course, we ought to have in our constitution suitable provisions for the simpler and more efficient organization of our courts as soon as the conditions shall seem to the legislature to justify the change. It was by a provision of that character in the constitution of Oregon that the legislature of that state in 1878 was able to divorce the supreme court from those of *nisi prius*. We shall commit a very unfortunate blunder if, in laying the foundation of our judicial system, we allow ourselves to forget that a plan of courts in itself simple and easily understood and operated, is one of the greatest aids to the attainment of the only true and proper end of all legal proceedings—the enforcement of rights and redress of wrongs, with the least possible delay and inconvenience to suitors and the least expense to the commonwealth.

It is a fact well known to all persons having any acquaintance with the condition of judicial business in this territory at the present time, that the judges, though working more days in the year, and more hours in the day, than any other class of people, are unable to transact the business pressing upon them in the courts. This, of course, is partly attributable to the fact that while nearly all the judicial business of the territory is transacted in the district courts, they also have to dispose of much business which, in states, belongs exclusively to the federal courts; and that for all this work there are but four judges. But the fact remains, that, with any number of judges, a system which distinguishes between business done in term time and business done in vacation, and requires that all jury trials shall be had in term, that correction of records shall be made in term, and the like, will prove inadequate and burdensome, unless the number of judges is so multiplied that the judicial system will be itself a burden upon the people. The term naturally draws to it much that might be done in vacation. In some of the more populous counties, even at the present time, one judge at least would be kept constantly busy from day to day, during the whole year, with little if any time for even a short summer vacation. By a system of condensing the year into two or three terms of court, making process returnable in term time, and requiring trials by jury to be had only in term time, business accumulates between the terms till, when court opens, an army of lawyers and suitors and a cloud of witnesses are in waiting at the expense of private interests, and many of them at the expense of the public purse; a jury is in attendance, and cannot be dispensed with any day, even though the condition of business may not require its services, because to dispense with a jury is to break up the business of the term. So the public is taxed for juries and for witnesses in waiting, for days and weeks, not knowing when their services may be required, and private suitors are at the expense of keeping in pay large numbers of witnesses waiting for the trial that may never come, or may not come at the current term. Time is wasted by all parties, hanging around the court and watching, less in a moment of their absence the business of the court may take such shape that their cases will be called up; and so, in the end, there is more useless expense, even at a single term of court, aggregating public and private interests, than would be required to pay the salary of a judge for the whole year not to speak of the effect that such a condition of things has upon the industries of the country; taking people from their farms, their shops, their manufactories—from whatever employments they have—and holding them idly about a courtroom for days and sometimes weeks. All this is obviated by abolishing terms of court and all the machinery and red tape incident thereto. Let the court always be open, as justices' courts are always open, and in the same sense, when the judge is present with his clerk (it being a court of record), the court is open. All business that may be transacted at any time may be then transacted.

A further advantage of this system, and which naturally flows out of the abolition of terms of court, is, that cases may be set down for trial as soon as they are at issue; there is no occasion for continuances which may carry the case over months to accomplish purposes of justice that might as well be accomplished in a few days. Knowing that a continuance for a number of months is often a means of ultimate escape from justice, conscienceless lawyers, retained by conscienceless clients, are tempted to make conscienceless affidavits for postponement, in order to pass over the term and secure the long delay which may be counted upon for a conscienceless victory; judges are compelled to grant continuances which may amount to a denial of justice to the adverse party by reason of the length of time involved in the delay, or to deny continuances with the reluctance which a conscientious man feels in denying an application that may turn out to be important to the ends of justice. If no term of court began or expired, but the court were always open, in nearly every case the temptation to seek a continuance for the purpose of delay alone would be removed by the fact that a delay could be obtained for only such length of time as the judge should think actually necessary to a fair and impartial trial of the case. At the same time the judge would have no fear of sacrificing justice in granting a reasonable postponement; and so trials would be more complete, justice more speedily administered, and the temptation to resort to questionable practices at once reduced to a minimum. Under such a system it is not necessary that witnesses be summoned and in attendance upon the court, until the time definitely set for the trial of the case in which their services are required. No witness, either for the commonwealth, or for any individual, need be in attendance at the court a day before the case in which he is to be called is upon trial.

The question naturally is asked by those accustomed to the trial of causes under the system of terms of court: How can this proposed plan be made to work successfully in connection with keeping inviolate the rights of trial by jury, unless we are to keep a jury in attendance upon the court all the time?

The answer is very simple. A venire for a jury is issued after the cases are set for trial. In the setting of cases it is easy to arrange that three or four or more jury cases shall be set down on days immediately succeeding each other, each case being appointed for a day, or if the nature of the case seems to indicate a long trial, then for two days, and the other cases following in immediate succession; and then a venire being issued for the bringing in of a jury drawn as usual from the jury list, the jury is brought in and the witnesses for the first case are in attendance on the day when that case is to go to trial, those for the next case on the appropriate day, and so on; and the jury trials of the several cases proceed without interruption till all the cases are tried. The jury is then discharged, and no jury is called again until the situation again requires the presence of a jury. All that is necessary to make this system work with absolute ease, and without the slightest friction, is a statutory provision or a rule of court, requiring any party who desires a jury trial to file a demand therefor at or within a fixed period after filing his pleading, or after the case is at issue.

In the interim between trials by jury, the court proceeds from day to day with the trial of cases which do not require a jury; and so the docket is never burdened with an accumulation of business, and justice is speedily administered.

Any lawyer need only reflect for a moment to perceive that this proposed system is merely the application and expansion of the manner of getting into court and proceeding to the end of the case, with which he has been familiar at some time in his life, if he is not at present, in the course of practice in the courts of justices of the peace; except that, in the courts of record, routine business not involving the exercise of judicial functions, may all be despatched by the clerk under statutory provision or rules of court, and the time of the judge be devoted entirely to the hearing and examination of those matters which require the exercise of judicial functions.

This plan was matured in the constitutional convention of California, by a committee having for its chairman one of the ablest judges in the state, and was carried through the convention against the opposition of many conservative lawyers, who distrusted any scheme making a radical change in the practice of the courts. It has been in operation now for something over nine years; and, after some two or three years of experience in practice there, and conversation with very many of the leading lawyers of the state, I believe I am safe in saying that to-day not one judge or lawyer of that state would entertain for a moment the thought of abandoning it.

Jury trials in California are much less numerous, in proportion to the whole number of cases in court, than in most of the states, if not less than in any other state of the Union; and it is supposed by many that the reason for this is to be found in the fact that the judges, by this convenient and rapid system of disposing of business, are enabled to give greater attention and more satisfactory results, in trials without a jury, than under the system of terms of court and the pressure of excessive labor which that system imposes upon them.

Upon this subject of the organization of courts of justice, there would be absolute unanimity if every member of the convention had witnessed personally the operation of the California system of courts and practice thereunder. My prepossessions were all in favor of the term system, so far as I had any prepossessions, before I practiced in the California courts; for I had seen nothing else in practice; and I venture to assert that any man who should take the trouble to study the no-term system by observation of its workings, would be convinced of its superiority in less than one year's time, no matter how long he had been accustomed to the old plan.

It is not intended to say here that much might not be done in the way of obviating, by statutory provisions, the objections I have made to the old system of courts; but the way to reach the result directly and completely is to settle it in the constitution. All this involves no such radical change as will affect the business of the judicial department of the government by its abruptness, nor does it involve any special preparation, by judges or lawyers, for the change. It involves no change of practice, so far as the details of procedure are concerned. It involves nothing that might not—if authority existed therefor—be done in any court by a few simple rules of proc

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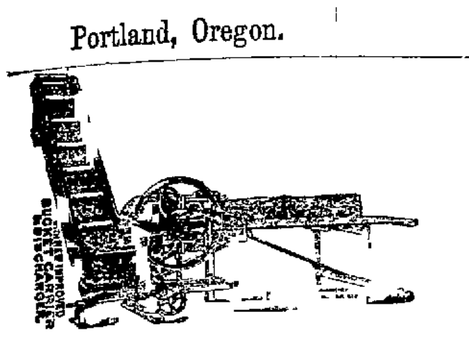

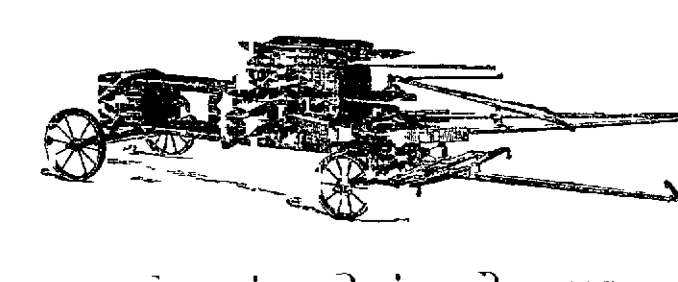

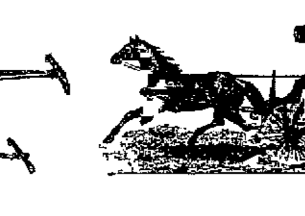

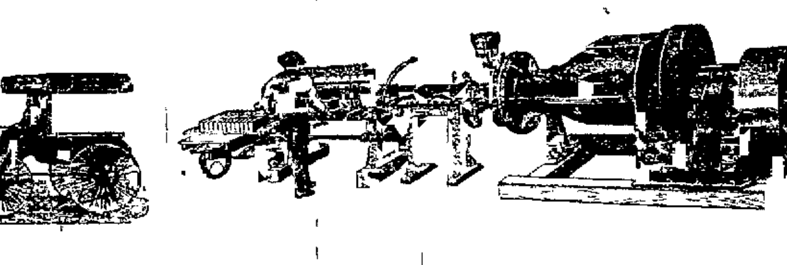

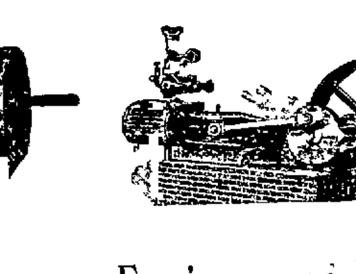

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...posing of jurisdictional dis... ...ements. It also removes all ...ertainty as to remedy, and ...cedure so far as that de... ...character of the suit or pro... ...er often very embarrassing ...and court and sometimes of ...ment to suitors.

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...of any superior court may hold ...n any county, at the request of ...erior thereof, and upon the re... ...rnor it shall be his duty to do. ...slature shall have no power to ...ente to any judicial officer, and ...who shall absent himself from ...re than sixty consecutive days ...o have forfeited his office. The ...e state may at any time, two-... ...members of the house ...ves voting therefor, to ...iminish the number of ...uperior court in any county; ...such reduction shall affect any ...ave been elected.

...ernor may remove from office a ...preme court, or a judge of the ...r a prosecuting attorney, upon ...on of the legislature in which ...members elected to each house ...or incompetency corruption, ...delinquency in office, or other ...tated in such resolution. Such ...be entered at length on the ...houses and on the question ...yes and noes shall also be en... ...rnal.

...egislature shall determine the ...s of the peace to be elected in ...es and towns and shall prescribe ...rs, duties, jurisdiction and re... ...sfices of the peace ...preme court and the superior ...courts of record, and the legisla... ...ower to provide that any other ...this state shall be courts of ...

...gislature shall prescribe by law ...nd powers of any of the inferior ...be established in pursuance of ...

...licial officer, except justices of ...eceive to his own use any fees or ...ce. The justices of the supreme ...ges of the superior courts shall ...d times during their continu... ...elve for their services the sala... ...law therefor, which shall not ...diminished after their election, ...rm for which they shall have ...e salaries of the justices of the ...all be paid by the state. One-... ...y of each superior judge shall be ..., the other half the county or ...ch he is elected. In cases where ...is provided for more than one ...ion of his salary which is to be ...ies shall be apportioned between ...ccording to the assessed value of ...perty, to be determined by the ...preceding the time for which ...be paid.

...rom which this judicial sys... ...d, the salaries of the superior ...ot uniform those in the ...ns counties, where the ...be office are onerous ...onsibilities proportionately ...larger than in those ...abor or responsibility ... The counties pay one half ...s, and find it no appreciable ...while the circumstance that ...some extent a local charge ...ess to prevent pressure on the ...ncrease of salaries.

...and unsatisfactory to fix the ...es inflexibly by the constitu... ...hey must be made so low in ...the demand for economy in ...dition of the country, as to ...dequate when the population ...all have grown, or they must ...ure suitable to a large com... ...us be a burden while the com... ...Oregon has felt this very ...salaries of the judges in that ...by the constitution at a time ...unity was in its infancy, and ..., placed so low as to be en... ...te to the present condition, ...d in much inconvenience and ...and has caused various de... ...no tentirely above criticism ...o as a means of correcting the ...found, best to lodge discretion ...ct in the legislature, to be ex... ...defined limits. In many if ...e states, the amount of the ...judges is left entirely to the ...in those states there appears ...aint that exorbitant compen... ...n them.

...ustices of the supreme court and ...perior courts shall be ineligible ...e or public employment than a ...employment during the term for ...have been elected.

...s shall not charge juries with re... ...of fact, but shall declare the law. ...ustices of the supreme court shall ...er of the decisions of that court, ...movable at their pleasure. He ...ch an annual salary as shall be ...

...udge of a court of record shall ...ny court of this state during his ...office.

...rson shall be eligible to the office ...supreme court or judge of a su... ...ess he shall have been admitted ...the courts of record of this state ...y of Washington.

...cause submitted to a judge of ...rt for his decision shall be de... ...ithin ninety days after the sub... ...*Provided*, if, within said period ...rehearing shall be ordered, then ...in which he is to decide shall ...e time the cause is submitted upon ...

...ustices of the supreme court shall ...of that court who shall be remov... ...asure, but the legislature may ...election of the clerk of the su... ...d prescribe the term of his office. ...supreme court shall receive such ...s shall be provided by law. ...ounty clerk shall be, by virtue of ...of the superior court. ...heriff shall be elected in each ...erm of two years, who shall be ...officer of the superior court, and ...ch other duties and receive such ...s may be prescribed by law. The ...the clerk and sheriff shall be two ...

...shall be elected a sufficient num... ...ing attorneys, who shall be law... ...ate and of the counties for which ...been chosen, shall hold office for ...o years and shall perform such ...g to the administration of law and ...s the legislature may direct. ...egislature shall provide that the ...prominent citizens of the county ...or trial jurors and grand jurors. ...rocess shall run in the name of ...hington.

...legislature shall provide for the ...tion of such opinions of the ...it may deem expedient, and all ...free for publication by any per... ...

...Justice of the supreme court and ...superior court shall before enter... ...ties of his office, take and sub... ...mit to the secretary of state, an ...faithfully and impartially dis... ...s of a justice or judge, as the case ...est of his abilities.

ARTICLE VII.

...VENUE AND FINANCE.

...he legislature shall provide by ...nd equal rate of assessment and ...all prescribe such regulations as ...ust valuation for taxation of all ...cal and personal excepting such ...the laws of the United States, and ...municipal, educational, literary, ...ous or charitable purposes as may ...mpted by law. ...gislature shall provide for raising ...nt to defray the expenses of the ...scal year, and also a sufficient sum ...rest of the state debt, if there be ...

...x shall be levied, except in pursu... ...d every law imposing a tax shall ...the object of the same, to which ...applied. ...oney shall be drawn from the treas... ...nance of appropriations made by ...

...ccurate statement of the receipts ...es of the public money shall be ...the laws of each regular session of ...

...never the expenses of any fiscal ...d the income, the legislature shall ...ing a tax for the ensuing fiscal ...with other sources of income, to ...c) as well as the estimated ex... ...uing fiscal year. ...making appropriations for the sal... ...officers and other current expen... ...shall contain provisions upon no ...

...egislature shall not loan the credit ...or in any manner create any debt ...hich shall singly or in the aggre... ...ous debts and liabilities exceed the ...except in case of war or to repel ...press insurrection and every con... ...dness entered into or assumed by ...the state when its liabilities and ...o the said sum, shall be void and ...ovided, that this section shall not ...as to make void any obligation ...

...of the state incurred for the necessary current and ordinary expenses of the government.

Sec 8.—All stationery required for the use of the state shall be furnished by the lowest responsible bidder under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. But no state officer or member of the legislature shall be interested in any bid or contract for furnishing such stationery.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1.—The legislature shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a thorough and efficient system of common schools which shall be open to all the children of the state and in which all the children of the state may receive a good common school education and may establish such schools of higher grade as may be deemed expedient. All schools maintained or supported wholly or in part by the public funds shall be forever free from sectarian control or influence.

This section is taken from the constitution of Illinois modified only so far as it seems necessary to bring it into conformity to the provision on this subject in the act of congress providing for the admission of the state.

Sec 2.—The governor shall until otherwise provided, be superintendent of public instruction and his powers and duties in that capacity shall be such as may be prescribed by law. But the legislature may provide for the election of a superintendent and prescribe his powers and duties and the term of his office.

Sec. 3.—The proceeds of all lands which have been, or may hereafter be granted to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted to aid in the establishment of a university), all the moneys and clear proceeds of all property which may accrue to the state by escheat or forfeiture and all moneys which may be paid as exemption from military duty, the proceeds of all gifts, devises and bequests made, or that may be made by any person to the state for common school purposes, the proceeds of all property granted to the state when the purpose of such grant shall not be stated and all other moneys or other property granted to the state for common school purposes and not otherwise directed by the terms of the grant, shall be set apart as a separate, permanent and irreducible fund to be called the school fund, the interest of which, together with all other revenues derived from the school lands mentioned in this section shall be exclusively applied to the support and maintenance of common schools ... and to the ... apparatus ...

Sec. 4.—... shall be made by law for the distribution of ... of the school fund among the ... counties and school districts of the state ... the number of children residing therein between the ages of 4 and 20 years.

Sec. 5.—The superintendent of public instruction, secretary of state and state treasurer shall constitute a board of commissioners for the management and disposal of all property the proceeds of which is set apart for the irreducible school fund, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom and their powers and duties shall be such as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6.—Provisions shall be made by the legislature for the education of the blind and deaf between the ages of 5 and 20 years, and reform schools may be established for the reformatory education of children who are without parental restraint and are growing up in idleness and vice.

ARTICLE IX.

MILITIA.

Sec 1.—The militia of the state shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years except such persons as now are or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States or this state.

Sec 2.—Persons whose religious tenets or conscientious scruples forbid them to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so in time of peace but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

Sec. 3.—The governor shall appoint the adjutant general and the other chief officers of the general staff and his own staff and all officers of the line shall be elected or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4.—The majors general, the brigadiers general, colonels or commandants of regiments, battalions or squadrons shall severally appoint their staff officers and the governor shall commission all officers of the line and staff ranking as such.

Sec. 5.—The legislature shall fix by law the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies and make all other needful rules and regulations in such manner as may be deemed expedient, not incompatible with the constitution or laws of the United States or of the constitution of this state, and shall fix the rank of all staff officers.

ARTICLE X.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1.—Corporations may be formed under general laws but corporations shall not be created, nor their charters extended or altered, nor any right or power whatever conferred upon them, by special laws. The legislature shall have power to alter, repeal and amend any law providing for the formation, regulation, privileges or powers of corporations.

Sec 2.—The legislature shall not remit a forfeiture of the charter or franchises of any corporation now existing, or which shall hereafter exist under the laws of this state.

Sec. 3.—The property of corporations shall be subject to be taken in the exercise of the right of eminent domain on the same terms as that of natural persons.

Sec. 4.—No corporation shall issue stock or bonds, except for money paid, labor done or property actually received. The stock of a corporation shall not be increased without the consent of the persons holding the majority in value of the stock, nor without giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law, of the intention to increase the stock and of the time and place of the meeting when the matter is to be voted on.

Sec. 5.—Every corporation other than educational and benevolent doing business in this state shall have and maintain an office or place in this state for the transaction of its business where transfers of stock may be made and where shall be kept subject to the inspection of any person having an interest therein and of legislative committees and other agents authorized by the state, books in which shall be recorded the amount of the capital stock subscribed and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of stock, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

Sec. 6.—No corporation organized outside of this state shall be allowed to transact business within the state on more favorable conditions than are presented by law to similar corporations organized in the state.

Sec. 7.—All railway companies are common carriers, and as such are and shall always be subject to the control and regulation of law. They shall not charge extortionate or excessive rates for transportation nor unjustly discriminate in their charges or the rendering of services against or among persons or places. Laws shall be enacted prohibiting under adequate penalties violations of this provision.

Sec. 8.—Every railway company shall have the right with its road to connect with or cross any other railway and all railway companies shall receive and carry each other's passengers, tonnage and cars without delay or discrimination. The legislature shall provide adequate penalties for violation of this section.

Sec. 9.—No banking corporation, company or institution shall ever exist in this state with the privilege of making, issuing or putting into circulation any bill, check, certificate, note or paper of any bank, company or person, to circulate as money.

The tendency of recent times to the concentration of capital for carrying forward enterprises too vast to be carried on by individual effort and the convenience, for this purpose, of the legal creation known as a corporation has filled every avenue of human endeavor with these combinations and from their multiplication and expansion have come necessity for keeping them firmly in the grasp of law. This is particularly true of those corporations which engage in the transportation of persons and property. So great are the amounts of money requisite to the construction and operation of facilities for transportation that individual competition is, as to the greater portion of the country, as completely shut out as if it were illegal. Meanwhile the condition of society and the interdependence of all its various industries upon conveniences of rapid interchange render the multiplication of railways and other transportation facilities a *sine qua non* of progress and prosperity. The corporations must, therefore, be held resolutely in the control of law. There is every reason, both on abstract principles and on the evidence of past experience, for the utmost vigilance on the part of the people in their relations to these corporate bodies. They are excellent servants of the public but hard masters. Without them commerce is out of the question and great progress impossible to any community. Out of legal control they can destroy or build up wheresoever they will.

To provide in a constitution a complete and detailed system of regulations for control of corporations is impracticable. The best that can be done so far as experience has yet gone, is to lay down general principles which shall prevent on the one hand the investing of corporations with powers that may be exercised oppressively and, on the other, such legislation under the influence of passion or prejudice, as will be unjust to those who stake their fortunes upon these necessary enterprises. The free use of capital in the state must be encouraged, the ... which seems too often to ... with large ... must be restrained ... golden mean to be sought ... keep the reins in your own hands.

ARTICLE XI.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECTION 1.—The several counties as they now exist are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of the state of Washington.

Sec. 2.—The legislature shall establish a system of county governments which shall be uniform throughout the state, but no special law shall ever be passed for the government of any county or the administration of county affairs.

Sec 3.—Laws providing for county governments shall make provision for the election or appointment of such officers therein as public convenience may require and prescribe their duties and the terms of their office. The compensation of all such officers shall be regulated in proportion to the duties performed, and for this purpose the legislature may classify the counties by population. Provision shall be made for the strict accountability of county and precinct officers, for all fees which may be collected by them and for all public moneys which may be paid to them, or may officially come into their possession.

Sec 4.—Cities and towns shall not be incorporated by special laws, but the legislature by general laws shall provide for the incorporation, organization and classification, in proportion to population of cities and towns which laws may be altered, amended or repealed by general laws. Cities and towns heretofore incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors at a general election shall so determine under such provision therefor as may be made by the legislature.

Sec 5.—The charters or acts of incorporation (with the amendments) of cities and towns incorporated prior to the adoption of this constitution, and remaining in force at the time of such adoption, are not abrogated or affected by the adoption of this constitution, nor shall any charter of a city or town be amended or altered by special law, but the charters and government of all cities and towns whether incorporated before the adoption of this constitution or in pursuance of general laws enacted under it shall be subject to general laws.

Sec 6.—The compensation of any county, city or town officer shall not be increased after his election nor during his term of office.

Sec 7.—Any county or incorporated city or town may make and enforce within its limits, all such local police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with its charter or with the general laws.

Sec 8.—The legislature shall have no power to impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns or other public or municipal corporations, or upon the inhabitants or property thereof for county, city, town or other municipal purposes but may by general laws authorize and require the corporate authorities thereof to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

Sec 9.—No county, city or town, board of education or school district shall incur indebtedness or liabilities in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election held for that purpose, nor unless before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness provisions shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due and also a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof within such time from the contracting of the same as the legislature may by general laws direct. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision shall be void.

Sec. 10.—The state shall never assume the debts of any county, town or other municipal corporation, unless such debts shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in war.

Sec. 11.—No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall ... or ... stockholder ... joint stock company, corporation or association ... in aid of any such company, corporation or association.

No one need be informed that the incorporation of cities and towns by special act of the legislature is an exhaustless fountain of evil in a state where it prevails. There is no branch of government more completely and perfectly adapted to the purposes of those who make the filthiest politics a trade than the manipulating of city charters when this can be done by special laws. These charters are the footballs of all the skilled labor lobbyists who are sure to besiege the legislature when their is opportunity for plunder. The plan of regulating these municipal governments by general laws only has been adopted in many of the states and has proved an efficacious remedy for the evils above mentioned besides securing much better local government. No state has receded after having once taken the step of prohibiting all special laws creating or governing municipal corporations. And the change has proved altogether satisfactory with regard to the government of counties and other *quasi* corporations.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC LANDS.

SECTION 1.—All the public lands of this state are held in trust for all the people and none of such lands nor any estate or interest herein shall ever be disposed of except in pursuance of general laws providing for such disposition, nor unless the full market value of the estate or interest disposed of to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law be paid or safely secured to the state, nor shall any lands which the state holds by grant from the United States (in any case in which the manner of disposal and minimum price are so prescribed) be disposed of except in the manner and for at least the price prescribed in the grant thereof without the consent of the United States.

The latter part of this section is framed in accordance with the restrictions contained in the act of congress providing for the admission of the state into the Union. Perhaps it is unnecessary to embody this restriction in the constitution but it is believed to be the more prudent course. That act provides that the school lands shall not be disposed of for a less price than $10 per acre. It is highly probable, however, that some of these lands will never be worth that price in the market, though the greater portion of them are or will be in a short time. To fix the absolute minimum in the constitution would most likely prove embarrassing in the future when congress shall consent to the sale of the remnant of comparatively valueless land at a lower rate. No longer held back by the act of congress we should still be bound by the constitutional restriction, and the less valuable lands would remain unsold—pasture ground furnished to the general public by the state at the expense of the common schools. This situation would almost surely arise as to some of these lands. It ought to be avoided and can be by the adoption of the provision above offered.

Sec. 2.—Whenever the ... shall ... disposal of any tide ... the state ... in actual possession ... commerce ... improvements ... rights shall ... in case ... improvements. In estimating the value of such lands for disposal the value of such improvements shall be excluded ...

Sec 4.—No individual, partnership or corporation claiming or possessing the shore or tidal lands of harbor, bay, sound, inlet, estuary or other navigable water in this state shall be permitted to exclude the right of way to such water ... it is required for any public purpose ... shall always retain the title and control of all landings and wharfage privileges upon the shore or tide lands fronting upon the navigable waters of the state, and the same shall forever be held in trust for the use of all the people subject to such reasonable regulation by general law as the manner and terms of such use, as the legislature may prescribe. The legislature permits the use of such landings and wharfage privileges for a limited time and upon just terms to persons who at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall have thereon and in actual use in commerce valuable improvements made before the adoption of this constitution. The legislature shall enact such laws as will secure full enforcement and protection to the rights secured to the public by this section so that access to the navigable waters of this state should be always attainable by the people through streets, alleys and other approaches, wheresoever required for public conveniences.

The subject of the public lands especially those belonging to the state in virtue of its sovereignty, lying between high and low water mark at the margin of our navigable waters, is difficult and delicate and its importance is far greater in Washington than in any state that has been admitted. It presents questions of the utmost importance at every view and it may be assumed that no solution of them will be reached which will not be unsatisfactory to large numbers of persons and probably none which will not seem unjust to certain interests. It is thought by some that these lands ought never to be disposed of but ought to be retained by the state, and an income be derived from them perpetually. At first I was inclined to that view but on further reflection it seems to promise evils which would hardly be compensated by any benefits that could arise from such a course.

The situation in Washington is in many respects different with respect to her lands from that of any other community. When the older states came in the relation of the public and the individual to the lands held by the commonwealth was settled and defined by the previous condition of society. When most of the new states came in, whatever lands they had were of little value, the communities were small, the forces which give value to real property had not yet been fully felt and there was little cause to consider the problems presented in Washington territory at this time concerning the disposal of the public lands. The new state of Washington upon its entry into the Union will own a vast amount of valuable land directly granted by the government of the United States for school and other purposes. These lands are of great value for timber and agriculture. They ought not to be frittered away as has been the case with the lands given to many of the other states which have come lately into the Union but besides this and not by grant of the United States but under the inherent sovereignty of the state, it will own perhaps more of that class of lands called shore or tide land than any other state in the Union. These lands embrace all the shores of the water front of its navigable waters between low water mark and ordinary high water. Their amount and value can hardly be appreciated by any one who has not carefully studied the subject. At a recent meeting of the Bar Association at Tacoma a paper was read by a member of the Tacoma bar from which the following is taken:

"The magnitude of the interests which are involved especially upon Puget sound must appear incredible to one who has not given the subject study. Almost every mill, every warehouse, every manufacturing industry, every railroad is directly, and through them almost every other avocation and occupation on Puget Sound, is indirectly affected by the settlement of this question. What ever way we turn we find a deadly conflict of interests and the duty of the wise statesmen should be to effect such a settlement as will produce the greatest good to the greatest number. But settled it must be. There is over 1,500 miles of coast line in Washington Territory. The interests involved are entirely too vast to allow doubt to longer exist as to the main points in this controversy. It is asserted that no other state has made constitutional declaration of its rights to these lands and for this reason it is urged that the state of Washington should do so. To such I would answer that no other state in the Union excepting perhaps some of the original thirteen has this question been of any great moment. The gulf states, the lake states, and the states of California and Oregon were the only states to which the question could have the slightest importance, and the civilization of none of them had advanced to such an extent as to render the subject of such general interest that a declaration in the constitution would be warranted. Besides it is only of late years that this question has become a mooted one. Some recent writers and recent courts are attempting to establish a different rule of law from that which formerly obtained and for this reason if no other, the people of this state should declare what their rights are in the premises."

With regard to the legal status of these lands it may be considered as settled:

First—They belong to the state by virtue of its sovereignty immediately upon its coming into the Union and it has absolute dominion over and power of disposition of them no matter whether occupied by private individuals or unoccupied.

Second—That any grant of land by the United States during the territorial condition of the country covering any of these tide lands conveys no title upon the grantee.

Third—That riparian or littoral proprietors of land fronting upon these tide lands have no rights in them which the state is bound to respect.

These propositions have been settled by decisions of the supreme court of the United States and of the highest courts of the states wherever the question has been presented. In the state of Oregon, whose legal position with reference to these lands was similar to that of Washington territory, the question came up in Hinman vs. Warren, reported in 6 Oregon Reports and was fully examined. In that case the United States under the donation law had granted and patented a tract of land by metes and bounds extending from the shore (which was also included), to a point below mean high tide. The state, after its admission conveyed this tide land to a person not the patentee of the United States nor the littoral proprietor, and his title was assailed by one claiming through the patent. The supreme court of the state, in a carefully considered opinion held following the decisions of the supreme court of the United State that the patent was ineffectual to convey the tide lands and that the title derived from the state was the true title to the lands in dispute. It is believed that in the absence of state statute regulating the subject, no case can be found conflicting with the decision of the supreme court of Oregon in that case.

This does not imply that the territorial government might not give permission to the littoral proprietors to extend improvements in the way of wharves, warehouses and the like, over the lands in front of their possessions or that such rights would not be recognized in court, but it does imply that such permission is valid only be considered temporary and cannot extend beyond the period of territorial existence.

A glance over the history of the states which have come into the Union of late years will show that the public lands of these states have been generally a temptation and inducement to schemes of speculators, and have thus become a field of jobbery and a source of corruption. The lands which are in morals and ought to be in law and in fact held as a sacred trust for the benefit of our people have, in most cases, if not in every case been squandered and little has been received from them in comparison with their true value. In the case of Washington territory the great value of these lands especially of the tide land will tend to aggravate these evils and will be the inspiration of organized schemes for the capture at every session of the legislature until they are entirely exhausted, unless by constitutional provision the legislature is restricted in their disposition in such manner as to make it less convenient to dispose of them, and impossible to do so without receiving their full value. It is not supposed that the provision here offered will be an absolute protection against the evils suggested. It is not supposed that it will cut off the desire of speculators to obtain these lands, nor that it will preclude the possibility of their doing so. While human nature is human nature it is not probable that any constitutional provisions or inhibitions will be found sufficiently strong or inherently strict to convert professional lobbyists into honest citizens and speculators into disinterested patriots or entirely to preclude in all cases a combination of these classes from at least partial success. Perhaps the only way to accomplish this purpose would be to hold these lands forever open and unoccupied and let them be considered merely as things ornamental, to shut the gates of commerce and allow millions of dollars worth of property to be unused. If disposition is to be made of these lands by the state or if they are to be used for commercial purposes under the direct supervision of the state in either case there is room for, and temptation to the corrupt practices which cupidity would suggest and evil ingenuity perfect. But it is something gained if provision can be made by which a practical approach to the actual value of the property can be secured and by which some restraint may be thrown around the disposition of the lands to those who seek them merely for speculative purposes. These tide lands are for the most part useful only as sites for manufactories and commercial establishments and for approaches thereto from the water, but they are peculiarly useful for these purposes and are, for some of these purposes the only lands that are useful.

The towns and cities lying upon the public waters are necessary as centers of trade and commerce, their streets, alleys and public landings are for the use of the whole people not merely of the cities or towns themselves, but of the state at large and of all who may visit the state. It is, therefore, eminently proper that so far as these lands are needed for streets and other public conveniences in the cities they should be freely given and devoted to those purposes. No imagined or real equity of individuals who have taken possession of the tide lands should ever be allowed to stand in the way as an obstacle to the enjoyment by the people of their higher right in this respect.

ARTICLE XIII.

STATE PRINTER.

SECTION 1.—There shall be elected by the qualified electors of this state, at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly a state printer who shall hold his office for the term of four years. He shall do all the job printing for the state which may be required of him by law. The rates to be paid him for such printing shall be fixed by law, and shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected. He shall give such security for the performance of his duties as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE XIV.

SALARIES.

SECTION 1.—The governor shall receive an annual salary of $3000, the secretary of state, treasurer, auditor and attorney general shall each receive an annual salary of $4000; the justices of the supreme court shall each receive an annual salary of $5000; the judges of the superior courts shall each receive an annual salary to be fixed by the legislature according to the services to be performed by each respectively and not in any case to exceed $4000 ... the compensation of other ... officers not fixed by this constitution shall be ... by law. All salaries shall be paid quarterly.

ARTICLE XV.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1.—The legislature shall not have power to establish a permanent seat of government ... at the first regular session after the adoption of this constitution the legislature shall provide by law for the submission to the electors of the state at the next general election ... thereafter the matter of the election of a place for a permanent seat of government and no place shall ever be the seat of government under such law which shall not receive a majority of all the votes cast on the matter of such selection. If at the election in which said matter is first voted upon no place shall receive a majority of the votes cast on that matter then at the next general election the places not exceeding three in number which shall have received at such first election the highest number of votes, shall again be voted upon and so on from election to election, the three having the highest number of votes shall again be voted upon until a choice is made.

Sec 2.—The seat of government when established as in the last preceding section provided shall not be removed for the term of twenty years from the time of such establishment, nor at any time in any other manner than as provided in the last preceding section.

Sec. 3.—No taxes shall be levied or money of the state expended or debt contracted for the erection of a state house until the place of a permanent seat of government shall have been selected in accordance with section one of this article.

Sec 4.—Until a place for the permanent seat of government shall have been selected, the temporary seat of government of this state shall be at Olympia.

ARTICLE XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1.—All laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution and not inconsistent herewith, shall remain in full force and effect until altered or repealed by the legislature, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of counties, individuals or public or private corporations, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue to be as valid as before the adoption hereof. The provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this constitution shall cease upon the adoption thereof, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provisions of this constitution as require legislation for their enforcement, shall remain in full force until such legislation be enacted unless sooner altered or repealed by the legislature.

Sec 2.—All recognizances, obligations and all other instruments entered into or recorded before the adoption of this constitution to the territory of Washington or to any subdivision thereof or to any municipality therein and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures due or owing to the said territory, or any subdivision or municipality thereof and all rights, prosecutions, actions, and causes of action except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue and remain unaffected by the adoption of this constitution. All indictments or informations which shall have been found, or may hereafter be legally found for any crime or offense committed before this constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

Sec 3.—All courts now existing except justice courts and police courts are hereby abolished and all records, books, papers and proceedings in such courts as are abolished by this constitution, except such matters as are transferred by law to the United States courts shall be transferred by force of this constitution to the courts provided for it this constitution and the courts to which the same are thus transferred shall have the same power and jurisdiction over them as if they had been in the first instance filed or lodged therein.

Provided, Until the judicial officers provided for in this constitution shall have been elected and shall have qualified the judicial power shall be exercised so far as consistent with the laws of the United States by the judicial officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution and they shall receive therefor the same amount of compensation as under the territorial government.

Sec 4.—The state of Washington assumes and ... of the ... debts and liabilities of the territory of Washington ... such assumption is required by the admission act.

Sec 5.—All officers except members of the senate and house of representatives shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec 6.—When the duration of any office is not provided for by this constitution, it may be declared by law and if not so declared such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment, but the legislature shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

Sec 7.—Every person elected or appointed to any office shall before entering on the duties thereof take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of this state and faithfully to perform the duties of such office.

Sec 8.—The legislature shall have no power to authorize any lottery or gift enterprise for any purpose and shall pass laws to prohibit, under adequate penalties the sale in this state of lottery or gift enterprise tickets, or tickets or other evidences of any interest in any scheme in the nature of lottery.

Sec 9.—The use of water for irrigation and manufacturing purposes shall be deemed a public use, and the legislature shall have power, but by general law only to regulate such use and provide for the appropriation therefor of the waters of the streams and of land for canals, ditches, flumes and other conduits for water, for irrigating or manufacturing purposes.

Sec 10.—The property and pecuniary rights of every married woman acquired before marriage or afterwards acquired by gift, devise or inheritance shall not be subject to the debts or contracts of the husband; and laws shall be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property.

Sec. 11.—No state officer or member of the senate or house of representatives shall directly or indirectly receive a fee or be engaged as counsel, agent or attorney in the prosecution of any action against this state, and the legislature shall provide by law for the punishment of any violation of this section.

Sec 12.—All officers of the territory of Washington or under the laws, when this constitution takes effect shall continue in office until superseded by the officers of the state.

Sec 13.—The provisions of this constitution are mandatory and prohibitory, and no right shall ever be acquired, held, lost, denied or affected, but in conformity therewith.

ARTICLE XVII.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1.—In order that the boundaries of the state may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Washington shall be bounded as follows, to wit: [Defining the boundaries.]

ARTICLE XVIII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1.—Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members of each of the two houses voting separately, such proposed amendment or amendments shall with the yeas and nays thereon be entered on their journals and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election and if in the next legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house voting separately, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the state, and cause the same to be published without delay for at least six consecutive weeks, in not less than four newspapers of general circulation, published in the state, and if the majority of the electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this constitution; *provided* any proposed amendment or amendments which shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses voting separately shall be submitted to the electors without a second vote thereon by the members of the two houses.

Sec 2.—If two or more amendments are proposed they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of them separately.

ARTICLE XIX.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1.—For the purpose of taking the vote of the electors of the state for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, an election shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year 1889 to be conducted according to the existing laws regulating the election of delegate in congress so far as applicable except as herein provided.

Sec 2.—Each elector who votes in such election shall deposit a ballot on which shall be written the words "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution," as he may desire to adopt or to reject this constitution.

Sec 3.—The votes shall be canvassed in accordance with the laws relating to the election of delegate in congress, and the returns thereof shall be certified to the secretary of the territory, and shall be publicly opened and canvassed by the governor and secretary or by either of them in the absence of the other and the governor or in his absence the secretary, shall forthwith issue his proclamation, and publish the same in at least ten newspapers printed in the state, declaring the result of the election upon the question of the adoption or rejection of the constitution.

Sec 4.—If a majority of the votes given for and against the constitution be given for the constitution, it shall be deemed approved and adopted and shall take effect accordingly but if a majority be against it it shall be decided rejected.

Sec. 5.—If the constitution be adopted, an election shall be held on the —— day of ——— 1889, for the election of members of the legislature and state and county offices and the legislature shall convene at the seat of government on the first Monday of January, 1890 and make such further provision as may be necessary to complete the organization of a state government.

Sec 6.—Until an enumeration of the white inhabitants of the state shall be made, and the senators and representatives apportioned as directed in this constitution, the senatorial and representative districts and the apportionment of senators and representatives shall be as follows: [Making a temporary apportionment.]

Done in convention at Olympia, etc.

I need not repeat that in proposing the foregoing draught of a constitution I do not assume that it is perfect or that it can not be improved upon by the convention. I have given the subject a considerable amount of thought because in common with all citizens of Washington, I am very very anxious that the young state shall be launched in the best condition and position to catch the breeze that is to speed her on to a high destiny. I have examined the constitutions of all the states, and have offered not much of importance that has not been tried and approved in some of them. I have drawn most upon the constitutions of Oregon, California and Illinois, because upon comparison of all, there seemed to be in them more that is adapted to our condition, situation and hopes than in the others.

Of course for the greater part constitutions are all practically alike, but in many points there is great difference of form and no little in substance. I am not so vain as to expect or wish for the adoption of this instrument as a whole, or that any article of it may be adopted without improvement. I hope the convention will give us a much better one.

W. LAIR HILL.

Complaint Against the Postal Service

VANCOUVER, W. T., June 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

How is it that a letter mailed in Portland, Or., on the evening of the 21st of June 1889 was not delivered until to day, the 28th, at 10 A. M.? How is this thus? and who are the proper parties to complain to? Such things are common here. H. D. B.

P. S.—The letter can be seen on demand, also the sender and receiver.

[Complaints against the postal service should be addressed to "The Postal Inspectors, Portland, Or."]

Can't Spare Him.

"Rabelais" in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN writes on "Folks Rabelais Don't Like" so entertainingly that it is worth the price of a whole year's subscription. We know him well and if $20,490 per annum will be any inducement for him to write for the *States* man he can consider himself engaged.

Write to Eshelman, Llewellyn & Co., Seattle, Wash., for the best route to reach that wonderful city.

[Written for the Oregonian.]

OUR COUNTRY'S COLORS.

As waits a courier by his steed,
Alert for orders swift to speed,
His messages of weal or woe,
Of peace or war, of friend or foe,
Or as the lad, the stories tell,
Who stood beneath the famous bell,
And to his grandsire cried in glee:
"Ring out, ring out, the country's free!"

So stands the watchful year in state,
His coming duty to await,
To speed adown the century
The natal day of Liberty.
No trace of dust, no taint of mold,
No wrinkled visage grim and old,
But fresh and fair in beauty seen,
We hail the day our summer queen.

The flow'rs of thought and song we bring,
And at thy feet the tribute fling.
All, all unite in praise for thee,
Glad hope of freedom and the free—
The God of Nation's choicest gift.
A hymn of praise to heaven they lift—
The prattling child, the musing sage,
And eager youth and staid old age.

A tiny plant in Alpine snow
Took root and flourished long ago;
Watered with blood, enriched by tears,
Time's plowshare cut the furrowed years;
Transplanted to this fairer shore,
A wondrous tree our soil upbore,
Beneath whose spreading branches wide
The nations of the earth abide.

By Southern swamp and Northern lake,
By Eastern bay and Western brake,
Where rivers grope in canyons grim,
On sunny plain, in forest dim,
By ocean brink or mountain crest,
Where er the foot of man hath prest,
Bright fragrant blossoms from that tree
Shall ever bloom in colors three.

They bud in richer, deeper dye,
And with rare gems in splendor vie.
By this, our own fair sunset sea,
Whose ripples murmur of the free,
Our country's colors all are worn
As sparkling jewels of the morn.
Yosemite's white robe of spray
Shall show the rainbow's flashing ray.

The mountains take the old flag's hue,
And gleam with red and white and blue;
Azure sky, the crimson glow,
Above the pure and sparkling snow,
Now marshaled all the bannered host,
Rainier uplifts our country's boast—
While *Hood* shall show the triple tints
And *Shasta's* brow the sunset glints.

When eastern skies are pearl and gray,
The tides, like skulking beasts of prey,
Shall steal from ocean's restless realm
The sleeping earth to overwhelm,
Like giants, in their onward strength
The blue waves fling their lazy length,
And clinging, slipping from the sands,
They throw aloft their foam white hands,

And seek to hide the mantling blush
As back the frightened billows rush;
But in their haste and wild retreat
Still show their colors in defeat.
Brave sons, fair daughters of the West,
When sink the pioneers to rest,
Then like the surging waves, be true—
Hold fast the red and white and blue.

—*Mrs. C. C. Bateman.*

TACOMA

BY GEORGE E. WEST.

By Washington's great inland sea,
The sound of Puget hight,
Tacoma, child of destiny,
Unfurled her banner bright.

To all the world proclaimed with voice
That e'en the deaf might hear,
Tacoma is great nature's choice,
Her future none need fear.

She boasted everything on earth
To fill the wants of man
And prated loudly of the dearth
In Portland and Spokane.

But for her rival on the Sound,
Seattle, Puget's queen,
Her envy words of satire found:
"A town that might have been."

Alas! that from a source so fair
Such venom should proceed.
Was not a spark of virtue there
To prompt to noble deed?

But hark! whence comes that call for aid
Transmitted o'er the wire?
Send all your engines—thus it said,
Seattle is on fire.

Forgotten is all envy now,
And silenced all abuse.
Tacoma only questions how
She can be of most use.

With generosity supreme
She pours out food and gold,
And like the substance of a dream,
Dissolve the strifes of old.

City of destiny, thy brag
Had never brought thee fame,
But in the race if thou didst lag
Had covered thee with shame.

Now through a nobler, better plan,
Arranged for thee by Fate,
Seattle, Portland and Spokane
Unite to call thee great.

Canst thou not from this lesson learn
The truth so plainly taught
To help thy neighbor is to earn
The glory thou hast sought?

The Dalles, O., July 1.

ARLINGTON NOTES

ARLINGTON, July 2, 1889.

There will be no celebration here on the 4th and as a natural consequence many of the citizens are going to spend the day, or the week, in some other community.

The rains of last week cooled this upper country off and soaked the sand so it has been passably comfortable here lately. Yesterday and to day, however, are warmer, and people are preparing for a scorching month during July.

There has been considerable excitement in baseball circles here during the past week, and our people were sorely disappointed because The Dalles nine failed to put in an appearance Sunday. Arlington has a strong team now and is anxious to match with all neighboring nines. We are authorized to state that the Arlington baseball club will play any club in Eastern Oregon or Washington for a purse of $100, $200, or $300, The Dalles nine preferred.

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Portland, Oregon.

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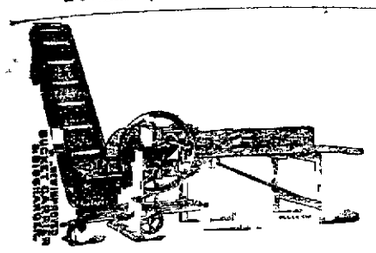
LA GRANDE, OREGON.



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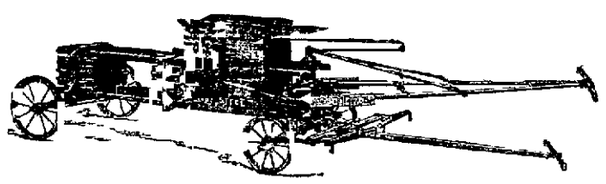

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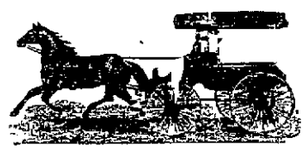

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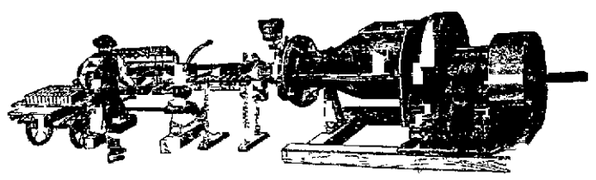

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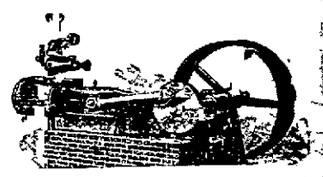

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of the state incurred for the necessary current and ordinary expenses of the government.

Sec. 8.—All stationery required for the use of the state shall be furnished by the lowest responsible bidder under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but no state officer or member of the legislature shall be interested in any bid or contract for furnishing such stationery.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION

SECTION 1.—The legislature shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a thorough and efficient system of common schools which shall be open to all the children of the state and in which all the children of the state may receive a good common school education and may establish such schools of higher grade as may be deemed expedient. All schools maintained or supported wholly or in part by the public funds shall be forever free from sectarian control or influence.

This section is taken from the constitution of Illinois, modified only so far as it seems necessary to bring it into conformity to the provision on this subject in the act of congress providing for the admission of the state.

Sec. 2.—The governor shall, until otherwise provided, be superintendent of public instruction, and his powers and duties in that capacity shall be such as may be prescribed by law. But the legislature may provide for the election of a superintendent, and prescribe his powers and duties and the term of his office.

Sec. 3.—The proceeds of all lands which have been, or may hereafter be, granted to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted to aid in the establishment of a university), all the moneys and clear proceeds of all property which may accrue to the state by escheat or forfeiture and all moneys which may be paid as exemption from military duty, the proceeds of all gifts, devises and legacies made or that may be made by any person to the state for common school purposes, the proceeds of all property granted to the state when the purpose of such grant shall not be stated, and all other moneys or other property granted to the state for common school purposes and not otherwise directed by the terms of the grant, shall be set apart as a separate, permanent and irreducible fund to be called the school fund, the interest of which, together with all other revenues derived from the school lands mentioned in this section, shall be exclusively applied to the support and maintenance of common schools in each district, and to the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

Sec. 4.—Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several counties and districts, in the proportion to the number of children between the ages of five and twenty years.

Sec. 5.—The superintendent of public instruction, secretary of state, and state treasurer, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the management and disposal of all property, the proceeds of which shall be set apart for the irreducible school fund, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom, and their powers and duties shall be such as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6.—Provisions shall be made by the legislature for the education of the blind and deaf below the ages of 6 and 20 years, and reform schools may be established for the instruction and education of children who, by reason of without parental restraint, are growing up in idleness and vice.

ARTICLE IX.

MILITIA

Sec. 1.—The militia of the state shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such persons as now are or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States or this state.

Sec. 2.—Persons whose religious tenets or conscientious scruples forbid them to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so in time of peace, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

Sec. 3.—The governor shall appoint the adjutant-general and the other chief officers of the volunteer staff, all of his own staff, and all officers of the line shall be elected or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4.—The majors general the brigadiers general, colonels or commandants of regiments and battalions shall severally appoint their staff officers and the governor shall commission all officers of the line and staff ranking as such.

Sec. 5.—The legislature shall fix by law the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, and make all other needful rules and regulations in such manner as may be deemed expedient, not incompatible with the constitution or laws of the United States, fix the organization of the militia and shall fix the rank of all staff officers.

ARTICLE X.

CORPORATIONS

SECTION 1.—Corporations may be formed under general laws, but corporations shall not be created, nor their charters extended or altered nor any right or power conferred upon them, by special laws. The legislature shall have power to alter, repeal and amend any law providing for the formation, regulation, privileges or powers of corporations.

Sec. 2.—The legislature shall not remit a forfeiture of the charter or franchises of any corporation now existing, or which shall hereafter exist under the laws of this state.

Sec. 3.—The property of corporations shall be subject to be taken in the exercise of the right of eminent domain on the same terms as that of natural persons.

Sec. 4.—No corporation shall issue stock or bonds, except for money paid, labor done or property actually received. The stock of a corporation shall not be increased without the consent of the persons holding the majority in value of the stock, nor without giving sixty days public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law, of the intention to increase the stock, and of the time and place of the meeting when the matter is to be voted on.

Sec. 5.—Every corporation other than educational and benevolent doing business in this state, shall have and maintain an office or place in this state for the transaction of its business where transfers of stock may be made, and where shall be kept subject to the inspection of any person having an interest therein and of legislative committees and other agents authorized by the state, books in which shall be record of the amount of the capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom the transfers of stock, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

Sec. 6.—No corporation organized outside of this state shall be allowed to transact business within the state on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law to similar corporations organized in the state.

Sec. 7.—All railway companies are common carriers, and as such are and shall always be subject to the control and regulation of law. They shall not charge extortionate rates for transportation nor unjustly discriminate in their charges or the rendering of services against or among persons or places. Laws shall be enacted prohibiting under adequate penalties violations of this provision.

Sec. 8.—Every railway company shall have the right with its road to cross, intersect, connect with or use any other railway and all railway companies shall receive and carry each other's passengers, freight and cars without delay or discrimination. The legislature shall provide adequate penalties for violation of this section.

Sec. 9.—No banking corporation, company or institution shall ever exist in this state with the privilege of making, issuing or putting into circulation any bill, check, certificate note or paper of any bank, company or person to circulate as money.

The tendency of recent times to the concentration of capital for carrying forward enterprises too vast to be carried on by individual effort, and the convenience, for this purpose, of the legal creation known as a corporation, has filed every avenue of human endeavor with these combinations and from their multiplication and expansion have come necessity for keeping them firmly in the grasp of law. This is particularly true of those corporations which engage in the transportation of persons and property. So great are the amounts of money requisite to the construction and operation of facilities for transportation that individual competition is, as to the greater portion of the country, as completely shut out as if it were illegal. Meanwhile the co-ordination of society and the interdependence of all its various industries upon conveniences of rapid interchange, render the multiplication of railways and other transportation facilities a *sine qua non* of progress and prosperity. The corporations must, therefore be held resolutely in the control of law. There is every reason both on abstract principles and on the evidence of past experience, for the utmost vigilance on the part of the people in their relations to these corporate bodies. They are excellent servants of the public but hard masters. Without them commerce is out of the question and great progress impossible to any community. Out of legal control, they can destroy or build up wheresoever they will.

To provide in a constitution a complete and detailed system of regulations for control of corporations is impracticable. The best that can be done so far as experience has yet gone, is to lay down general principles which shall prevent on the one hand, the investing of corporations with powers that may be exercised oppressively and, on the other such legislation under the influence of passion or prejudice, as will be unjust to those who stake their fortunes upon these necessary enterprises. The free use of capital in the state must be encouraged the capacity which seems too often to be developed in connection with large aggregations of invested capital must be restrained. This is the golden mean to be sought. *In medio tutissimus ibis.* Let the corporate action move on but keep the reins in your own hands.

ARTICLE XI.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS

SECTION 1.—The several counties as they now exist are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of the state of Washington.

Sec. 2.—The legislature shall establish a system of county governments which shall be uniform throughout the state. But no special law shall ever be passed for the government of any county or the administration of county affairs.

Sec. 3.—Laws providing for county governments shall make provision for the election or appointment of such officers therein as public convenience may require, and prescribe their duties and the terms of their office. The compensation of all such officers shall be regulated in proportion to the duties performed, and for this purpose the legislature may classify the counties by population. Provision shall be made for the strict accountability of county and precinct officers, for all fees which may be collected by them, and for all public moneys which may be paid to them, or may lawfully come into their possession.

Sec. 4.—Cities and towns shall not be incorporated by special laws, but the legislature, by general laws shall provide for the incorporation organization and classification, in proportion to population of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed by general laws. Cities and towns heretofore incorporated may become organized under such general laws when ever a majority of the electors voting at any election shall so determine, under such provision therefor as may be made by the legislature.

Sec. 5.—The charters or acts of incorporation (with their amendments) of cities and towns incorporated prior to the adoption of this constitution, and remaining in force at the time of such adoption are not abrogated or affected by the adoption of this constitution nor shall any charter of a city or town be amended or altered by special law, but the consent of the inhabitants of all cities and towns whether incorporated before the adoption of this constitution or in pursuance of general laws enacted under it, shall be subject to general laws.

Sec. 6.—The compensation of any county, city or town officer shall not be increased after his election nor during his term of office.

Sec. 7.—Any county, incorporated city or town may make and enforce within its limits, all such local police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with its charter or with the general laws.

Sec. 8.—The legislature shall have no power to impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns or other public or municipal corporations, or upon the inhabitants or property thereof, for county city, town or other municipal purposes but may by general laws authorize and require the corporate authorities thereof to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

Sec. 9.—No county, city or town board of education or school district shall incur indebtedness or liabilities in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, nor unless before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness provisions shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due and also a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof within such time from the contracting of the same as the legislature may by general laws direct. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision shall be void.

Sec. 10.—The state shall never assume the debts of any county, town or other municipal corporation, unless such debts shall have been created to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or defend the state in war.

Sec. 11.—No county, city, town or other municipal corporation by vote of its electors or otherwise, shall ever become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation or association whatever, or raise money for or loan its credit to or in aid of any such company, corporation or association.

No one need be informed that the moneyed portion of cities and towns by special act of the legislature is an exhaustless fountain of evil in a state where it prevails. There is no branch of government more completely and perfectly adapted to the purposes of those who make the filthiest politics a trade than the manipulating of city charters when this can be done by special laws. These charters are the foothills of all the skilled labor lobbyists who are sure to besiege the legislature, when there is opportunity for plunder. The plan of regulating these municipal governments by general laws only has been adopted in many of the states, and has proved an efficacious remedy for the evils above mentioned besides securing much better local government. No state has receded after having once taken the step of prohibiting all special laws creating or governing municipal corporations. And the change has proved altogether satisfactory with regard to the government of counties and other quasi corporations.

ARTICLE XII

PUBLIC LANDS

SECTION 1.—All the public lands of the state are held in trust for all the people and title to such lands nor any state or interest therein shall ever be disposed of except in pursuance of general laws providing for such disposition nor unless the full market value of the estate or interest disposed of to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law shall be paid or secured to the state. Nor shall any lands which the state holds by grant from the United States (in any case in which the manner of disposal and minimum price are so prescribed) be disposed of except in the manner and for at least the price prescribed, and the proceeds thereof without the consent of the United States.

The latter part of this section is framed in accordance with the restrictions contained in the act of congress providing for the admission of the state into the Union. Perhaps it is unnecessary to embody this restriction in the constitution but it is believed to be the more prudent course. That act provides that the school lands shall not be disposed of for a less price than $10 per acre. It is highly probable, however, that some of these lands will never be worth that price in the market, though the greater portion of them are or will be in a short time. To fix the absolute minimum in the constitution would most likely prove embarrassing in the future when congress shall consent to the sale of the remnant of comparatively valueless land at a lower rate. No longer held back by the act of congress we should still be bound by the constitutional restriction, and the less valuable lands would remain unsold—pasture ground furnished to the general public by the state at the expense of the common schools. This situation would almost surely arise as to some of these lands. It ought to be avoided, and can be by the adoption of the provision above offered.

Sec. 2.—When any legislative land is sold for the disposal any of lands of the state or any estate or interest therein, such lands shall be sold at public auction to persons having therein and the actual settlers thereon, and improvements made previous to and at the time of the sale, and in such manner as the legislature may direct, after not less than thirty nor more than sixty days notice thereof by publication.

Sec. 3.—All grants of land by the United States granting the same for certain specific purposes, coming into this state, shall be held in trust for the people of this state for the purposes for which they were granted, and the legislature shall make no use of the lands or any part thereof, or of the proceeds of the sale thereof, for any purpose not authorized by the act of congress granting the same.

Sec. 4.—No individual partnership, corporation, company or possessing the shore or tidal lands of harbor bay, sound inlet estuary or other navigable water in this state, shall ever be permitted to exercise the right of way to such water or any part of it required for any public purpose. The state shall always retain the title and control of the landings and wharfing privileges upon the shore or tide lands fronting upon the navigable waters of the state, and the same shall be exercised and held in trust for the use of all the people subject to such reasonable regulation by general law as the legislature may prescribe. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the legislature from granting such wharfage privileges for a limited time and upon just terms to persons who at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall have thereon and in actual use certain wharves and improvements made under the adoption of this constitution. The legislature shall enact such laws as will secure full enforcement and protection to the rights secured to the public by this section so that access to the navigable waters of the state shall always be attainable by the people through streets, alleys and other approaches wheresoever required for public convenience.

The subject of the public lands especially those belonging to the state in virtue of its sovereignty, lying between high and low water mark at the margin of our navigable waters, is difficult and delicate and its importance is far greater in Washington than in any state that has been admitted. It presents questions of the utmost importance at every view, and it may be assumed that no solution of them will be reached which will not be unsatisfactory to large numbers of persons, and probably none which will not seem unjust to certain interests. It is thought by some that these lands ought never to be disposed of, but ought to be retained by the state, and an income be derived from them perpetually. At first I was inclined to that view, but on further reflection it seems to promise evils which would hardly be compensated by any benefits that could arise from such a course.

The situation in Washington is in many respects different with respect to her lands from that of any other community. When the older states came in, the relation of the public and the individual to the lands held by the common wealth was settled and defined by the previous condition of society. When most of the new states came in, whatever lands they had were of little value. the communities had real property but not yet been fully felt and there was little cause to consider the problems presented in Washington territory at this time concerning the disposal of the public lands. The new state of Washington upon its entry into the Union will own a vast amount of valuable land directly granted by the government of the United States for school and other purposes. These lands are of great value for timber and agriculture. They ought not to be frittered away as has been the case with the lands given to many of the other states which have come lately into the Union but be held and dealt out by grant of the United States. Under the different sovereignty of the state it will own perhaps more of that class of lands called shore or tide land than any other state in the Union. These lands embrace all the shores on the water front of its navigable waters between low water mark and ordinary high water. Their amount and value can hardly be appreciated by any one who has not carefully studied the subject. At a recent meeting of the Bar Association at Tacoma a paper was read by a member of the Tacoma bar from which the following is taken:

"The magnitude of the interests which are involved especially upon Puget sound must appear incredible to one who has not given the subject study. Almost every mill every warehouse, every manufacturing industry, every railroad is directly, and through them almost every other avocation and occupation on Puget Sound, is indirectly affected by the settlement of this question. What ever way we turn we find a deadly conflict of interests and the duty of the wise statesmen should be to effect such a settlement as will produce the greatest good to the greatest number. But settled it must be. There is over 2,000 miles of coast line in Washington Territory. The interests involved are entirely too vast to allow doubt to longer exist as to the main points in this controversy. It is asserted that no other state has made constitutional declaration of its rights to these lands and for this reason it is urged that the state of Washington should do so. To such I would answer that no other state in the Union excepting perhaps some of the original thirteen has this question been of any great moment. The gulf states the lake states and the states of California and Oregon were the only states to which the question could have the slightest importance, and the civilization of none of them had advanced to such an extent as to render the subject of such general interest that a declaration in the constitution would be warranted. Besides it is only of late years that this question has become a mooted one. Some recent writers and recent courts are attempting to establish a different rule of law from that which formerly obtained and for this reason if no other, the people of this state should declare what their rights are in the premises."

With regard to the legal status of these lands it may be considered as settled

First—They belong to the state by virtue of its sovereignty immediately upon coming into the Union and it has also into dominion over and power of disposition of them no matter who the occupied by private individuals or municipal corporations.

Second—That any grant of land by the United States during the territorial condition of the country covering any of these title lands of this state is void.

Third—That riparian or littoral proprietors of land fronting upon these tide lands have no right to claim which the state is by law bound to enjoy.

These propositions have been settled by decisions of the supreme court of the United States and of the highest courts of the states wherever the question has been presented. In the state of Oregon whose legislation with reference to the lands is identical with that of Washington territory the question came up in Hinman vs. Warren reported in 6 Oregon Reports and was fully examined. In that case, the United States under the donation law had granted and patented a tract of land by metes and bounds extending from the shore (which was also included) to a point below mean high tide. The state after its admission conveyed this tide land to a person not the patentee of the United States or the littoral proprietor, and his title was assailed by one claiming through the patent. The supreme court of the state, in a carefully considered opinion held following the decisions of the supreme court of the United States that the patent was ineffectual to convey the tide lands and that the title derived from the state was the true title to the lands in dispute. It is believed that in the absence of state statutes regulating the subject no case can be found conflicting with the decision of the supreme court of Oregon in that case.

This does not imply that the territorial government might not give permission to the littoral proprietors to extend improvements in the way of wharves warehouses and the like over the lands in front of their possessions or that such rights would not be recognized in court, but it does imply that such permission if valid can only be considered temporary, and cannot extend beyond the period of territorial existence.

A glance over the history of the states which have come into the Union of late years will show that the public lands of these states have been generally a temptation and inducement to schemes of speculators, and have thus become a field of jobbery and a source of corruption. The lands which are in morals, and ought to be in law and in fact held as a sacred trust for the benefit of our people have, in most cases if not in every case been squandered and little has been realized from them in comparison with their true value. In the case of Washington territory the great value of the tide lands especially of the tide lands, will tend to aggravate these evils and will be the inspiration of organized schemes for their capture at every session of the legislature until they are entirely exhausted, unless by constitutional provision the legislature is restricted in their disposition in such manner as to make it less convenient to dispose of them and impossible to do so without receiving their actual value. It is not supposed that the provision here offered will be an absolute protection against the evils suggested. It is not supposed that it will cut off the desire of speculators to obtain these lands nor that it will preclude the possibility of their doing so. While human nature is human nature it is not probable that any constitutional provisions or inhibitions will be found sufficiently strong or sufficiently astute to convert professional politicians into disinterested patriots or entirely to preclude in all cases a combination of these classes from at least partial success. Perhaps the only way to accomplish this purpose would be to hold these tide flats forever in trust and unoccupied and let them be considered merely as things ornamental to adjust the gates of commerce and allow millions of dollars worth of property to be handled. If disposition is to be made of these lands by the state or if they are to be used for commercial purposes under the direct supervision of the state in either case there is room for and temptation to the corrupt practices which cupidity would suggest and evil ingenuity perfect. But it is something gained if provision can be made by which a practical approach to the actual value of the property can be secured and by which some restraint may be thrown around the disposition of the lands to those who seek them merely for speculative purposes. These tide lands are for the most part useful only as sites for manufactories and commercial establishments and for approaches thereto from the water, but they are peculiarly useful for these purposes and are, for some of these purposes the only lands that are useful.

The towns and cities lying upon the public waters are necessary as centers of trade and commerce their streets alleys and public landings are for the use of the whole people—not merely of the cities or towns themselves, but of the state at large and of all who may visit the state. It is therefore, eminently proper that so far as these lands are needed for streets and other public conveniences in the cities they should be freely given and devoted to those purposes. No imagined or real equity of individuals who have taken possession of the tide lands should ever be allowed to stand in the way as an obstacle to the enjoyment by the people of their higher right in this respect.

ARTICLE XIII

STATE PRINTER.

SECTION 1.—There shall be elected by the qualified electors of this state, at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature, assembly a state printer who shall hold his office for the term of four years. He shall do all the job printing for the state which may be required of him by law. The rates to be paid him for such printing shall be fixed by law and shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected. He shall give such security for the performance of his duties as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE XIV

SALARIES

SECTION 1.—The governor shall receive an annual salary of $4000 the secretary of state, treasurer auditor and attorney general shall each receive an annual salary of $3000. The justices of the supreme court shall each receive an annual salary of $5000 the judges of the superior courts shall each receive an annual salary to be fixed by the legislature according to the services to be performed by each respectively, and not in any case to exceed $4000, and the compensation of other officers provided by this constitution, shall be prescribed by law. All salaries shall be paid quarterly.

ARTICLE XV

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1.—The legislature shall not have power to establish a permanent seat of government for this state, but at the first regular session after the adoption of this constitution the legislature shall provide by law for the submission to the electors of the state at the next general election thereafter the question of the location of a temporary seat of government, and no law shall ever be passed at any session which shall not receive a majority of the votes cast on that question. If at the election named in this section no place shall receive a majority of the votes cast on that matter then at the next general election these places not exceeding three in number who shall have the highest number of votes, shall again be voted upon, and so on from election to election (the three having the highest number of votes also) again be voted upon until a choice is made.

Sec. 2.—The seat of government when established in the last preceding section provided, shall not be removed for the term of twenty years from the time of such establishment nor at any time in any other manner than as provided in the last preceding section.

Sec. 3.—No lands shall be leased or money of the state expended for or debt contracted for the erection of a state house until the place of permanent seat of government shall have been decided in accordance with section one of this article.

Sec. 4.—Until a place for the permanent seat of government shall have been decided the temporary seat of government of this state shall be at Olympia.

ARTICLE XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1.—All laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution and not inconsistent therewith shall remain in full force and effect until altered or repealed by the legislature and all rights actions prosecutions, claims and contracts of counties, individuals, public or private corporations, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue to be as valid as before the adoption hereof. The provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this constitution shall cease upon the adoption thereof, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provisions of this constitution as require legislation for their enforcement shall remain in full force until such legislation be enacted, unless sooner altered or repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 2.—All recognizances, obligations and all other instruments entered into or executed to the state or to any subdivision thereof or to any municipality therein, and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures due or owing to the said state or any subdivision or municipality thereof, and all writs, prosecutions, actions and causes of action except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue and remain unaffected by the adoption of this constitution. All indictments or informations which shall have been found, or may thereafter be legally found for any crime or offense committed before this constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

Sec. 3.—All courts now existing except justices courts and police courts are hereby abolished and all records, books papers and proceedings in such courts are abolished by this constitution, except such matters as may be transferred by force of this constitution to the courts provided for in this constitution and the courts to which the same are thus transferred shall have the same power and jurisdiction over the matters which had been in the courts so abolished or lodged therein.

Sec. 4.—Until the judicial officers provided for in this constitution shall have been elected and shall have qualified the judicial powers and jurisdiction of the several courts of this state shall be exercised as provided by the laws of the territory of Washington and the judicial officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and they shall receive therefor the same compensation as under the territorial government until.

Sec. 5.—The state of Washington assumes and will pay the legitimate debts of the territory of Washington upon the certificate of the auditor of the territory when the same shall have been audited in the manner to be prescribed by the legislature.

Sec. 6.—All officers of the members of the senate and house of representatives shall before entering upon the duties of their offices take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Washington, and that I will faithfully perform the duties of office."

Sec. 7.—The legislature shall have no power to authorize any lottery or gift enterprise for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit, under adequate penalties the sale in this state of lottery or gift enterprise tickets, or tickets or other evidences of any interest in any scheme in the nature of lottery.

Sec. 8.—The use of water for irrigation and manufacturing purposes shall be deemed a public use, and the legislature shall have power, but by general law only to regulate such use and provide for the appropriation therefor of the waters of the streams and of land for canals ditches, flumes and other conduits for water, for irrigating or manufacturing purposes.

Sec. 9.—The property and pecuniary rights of every married woman acquired before marriage or afterwards acquired by gift, devise or inheritance shall not be subject to the debts or contracts of the husband, and laws shall be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property.

Sec. 10.—No state officer or member of the legislature shall be interested directly or indirectly in a fee or be engaged as counsel, agent or attorney in the prosecution of any action against this state and the legislature shall provide by law for the punishment of any violation of this section.

Sec. 11.—No state officer or member of the senate or house of representatives shall directly or indirectly receive a fee or be engaged as counsel, agent or attorney in the prosecution of any action against this state and the legislature shall provide by law for the punishment of any violation of this section.

Sec. 12.—All officers of the territory of Washington, or under the laws, when this constitution takes effect shall continue in office until superseded by the officers of the state.

Sec. 13.—The provisions of this constitution are mandatory and prohibitory, and no right shall ever be acquired, held lost, denied or affected, but in conformity therewith.

ARTICLE XVII

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1.—In order that the boundaries of the state may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Washington shall be bounded as follows to-wit: [Defining the boundaries.]

ARTICLE XVIII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1.—Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislature and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members of each of the two houses, voting separately such proposed amendment or amendments shall with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election and if in the next legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house voting separately then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the state and cause the same to be published widely, for delay for at least six consecutive weeks, in not less than four newspapers of general circulation, published in the state and if the majority of the electors shall ratify the same such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this constitution. Provided, any proposed amendment or amendments which shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses voting separately, shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election thereafter by the members of the two houses.

Sec. 2.—If two or more amendments are proposed they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of them separately.

ARTICLE XIX

SCHEDULE

SECTION 1.—For the purpose of taking the vote of the electors of the state for the adoption or rejection of this constitution an election shall be held on the second Tuesday in October in the year 1889 to be conducted according to the laws in force regulating the election of delegates to congress so far as applicable except as herein provided.

Sec. 2.—Each elector who votes in such election shall deposit a ballot, on which shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitution" or "Against the Constitution," as he may desire to adopt or to reject this constitution.

Sec. 3.—The votes shall be canvassed in accordance with the laws relating to the election of delegates to congress, and the returns thereof shall be certified to the secretary of the territory, and shall be publicly opened and canvassed by the governor and secretary or by either of them in the presence of the other and the governor or in his absence the secretary, shall forthwith issue his proclamation, and publish the same in at least ten newspapers printed in the state, declaring the result of the election upon the question of the adoption or rejection of the constitution.

Sec. 4.—If a majority of the votes given for and against the constitution be given for the constitution it shall be deemed approved and adopted and shall take effect accordingly, and in the majority against it shall be decided rejected.

Sec. 5.—If the constitution be adopted, an election shall be held on the ——— day of ——— 1889, for the election of members of the legislature and state and county offices, and the legislature so chosen shall meet at the seat of government on the first Monday of January, 1890, and make such further provision as may be necessary to complete the organization of a state government.

Sec. 6.—Until an enumeration of the white inhabitants of the state shall be made and the senators and representatives apportioned as directed in this constitution the senatorial and representative districts and the apportionment of senators and representatives shall be as follows: [Making a temporary apportionment.]

Done in convention at Olympia etc.

I need not repeat that in proposing the foregoing draught of a constitution I do not assume that it is perfect or that it can not be improved upon by the convention. I have given the subject a considerable amount of thought because, in common with all citizens of Washington I am very anxious that the young state shall be launched in the best condition and position to catch the breeze that is to speed her on to a high destiny. I have examined the constitutions of all the states, and have offered not much of importance that has not been tried and approved in some of them. I have drawn most upon the constitutions of Oregon, California and Illinois because upon comparison of all, there seemed to be in them more that is adapted to our condition situation and hopes than in the others.

Of course for the greater part constitutions are all practically alike but in many points there is great difference of form and no little in substance. I am not so vain as to expect or wish for the adoption of this instrument as a whole or that any article of it may be adopted without improvement. I hope the convention will give us a much better one.

W. LAIR HILL.

Complaint Against the Postal Service

VANCOUVER W. T., June 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

How is it that a letter mailed in Portland, Or., on the evening of the 21st of June 1889 was not delivered until to-day, the 28th, at 10 A. M.? How is this to be? And who are the proper parties to complain to? Such things are common here. H. D. B.

P. S.—The letter can be seen on demand, also the sender and receiver.

[Complaints against the postal service should be addressed to "The Postal Inspectors, Portland, Or."]

Can't Spare Him.

Rabelais" in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN writes on "Folks Rabelais Don't Like" so entertainingly that it is worth the price of a whole year's subscription. We know him well, and if $20 490 per annum will be any inducement for him to write for the *States* man he can consider himself engaged.

Write to Eshelman Llewellyn & Co. Seattle, Wash. for the best route to reach that wonderful city.

[Written for the Oregonian.]

OUR COUNTRY'S COLORS.

As waits a courier by his steed,
Alert for orders swift to speed,
His messages of weal or woe,
Of peace or war of friend or foe;
Or, as the lad, the stories tell,
Who stood beneath the famous bell,
And to his grandsire cried in glee
"Ring out, ring out, the country's free!"

So stands the watchful year in state,
His coming duty to await,
To speed adown the century
The metal day of Liberty
No trace of dust no taint of mold,
No wrinkled visage grim and old;
But fresh and fair in beauty seen,
We hail the day our summer queen.

The flowers of thought and song we bring,
And at thy feet the tribute fling:
All, all unite in praise for thee,
Glad hope of freedom and the free—
The God of Nation a choicest gift.
A hymn of praise to heaven they lift—
The prattling child, the musing sage,
And eager youth and staid old age.

A tiny plant in Alpine snow
Took root and flourished long ago;
Watered with blood enriched by tears,
Time's plowshare cut the furrowed years;
Transplanted to this fairer shore,
A wondrous tree our soil upbore,
Beneath whose spreading branches wide
The nations of the earth abide.

By Southern swamp and Northern lake,
By Eastern bay and Western brake,
Where rivers grope in canyons grim,
On sunny plain, in forest dim,
By ocean brink or mountain crest,
Where'er the foot of man hath prest,
Bright fragrant blossoms from that tree
Shall ever bloom in colors three.

They bud in richer deeper dye,
And with rare gems in splendor vie.
By this, our own, fair sunset sea,
Whose ripples murmur of the free,
Our emblem colors all in morn
As sparkling jewels of the morn.
Yosemite's white robe of spray
Shall show the rainbow's flashing ray.

The mountains take the old flag's hue,
And gleam with red and white and blue;
Azure sky the crimson glow,
Above the pure and sparkling snow;
Now marshaled all the bannered host,
Rainier uplifts our country's boast—
While *Hood* shall show the triple tints
And *Shasta* a brow the sunset glints.

When eastern skies are pearl and gray,
The tides, like skulking beasts of prey,
Shall steal from ocean a restless realm
The sleeping earth to overwhelm;
Like giants, in their onward strength
The blue waves fling their lazy length,
And clinging slipping from the sands,
They throw aloft their foam white hands,

And seek to hide the mantling blush
As back the frightened billows rush;
But in their haste and wild retreat
Still show their colors in defeat.
Brave sons fair daughters of the West,
When sink the pioneers to rest,
Then like the surging waves, be true—
Hold fast the red and white and blue.

—*Mrs. C. C. Bateman.*

TACOMA.

BY GEORGE H. WEST

By Washington's great inland sea,
The sound of Puget hight,
Tacoma, child of destiny
Unfuried her banner bright.

To all the world proclaimed with voice
That e'en the deaf might hear,
Tacoma is great nature's choice,
Her future none need fear.

She boasted everything on earth
To fill the wants of man
And prated loudly of the dearth
In Portland and Spokane.

But for her rival on the Sound,
Seattle, Puget's queen
Her only words of satire found
A town that might have been."

Alas! that from a source so fair
Such venom should proceed
Was not a spark of virtue there
To prompt to noble deed?

But hark! whence comes that call for aid
Transmitted o'er the wire?
Send all your engines, thus it said,
"Seattle is on fire."

Forgotten is all envy now
And silenced all abuse
Tacoma only questions how
She can be of most use.

With generosity supreme
She pours out food and gold,
And like the substance of a dream,
Dissolve the strifes of old.

City of destiny thy brag
Had never brought thee fame,
But in the race if thou didst lag
Had covered thee with shame.

Now, through a nobler better plan,
Arranged for thee by Fate
Seattle Portland and Spokane
Unite to call thee great.

Cannot thou not from this lesson learn
The truth so plainly taught
To help thy neighbor is to earn
The glory thou hast sought?

The Dalles, Or., July 1.

ARLINGTON NOTES

ARLINGTON July 2 1889.

There will be no celebration here on the 4th, and as a natural consequence many of the citizens are going to spend the day, or the week in some other community.

The rains of last week cooled this upper country off and soaked the sand so it has been passably comfortable here lately. Yesterday and to-day however are warmer, and people are preparing for a scorching month during July.

There has been considerable excitement in baseball circles here during the past week, and our people were sorely disappointed because The Dalles nine failed to put in an appearance Sunday. Arlington has a strong team now and is anxious to match with all neighboring nines. We are authorized to state that the Arlington baseball club will play any club in Eastern Oregon or Washington for a purse of $100, $200, or $500. The Dalles nine preferred.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

TERRITORIAL DAYS.

A Glance at Washington's Early History.

THE MISSIONARIES AND PIONEERS.

The First White Settlements on Puget Sound.

HOW THE INTERIOR WAS PEOPLED

Spread of Civilization Along the Columbia—Prominent Names—Organization of the Territory—First Governor.

As Washington is soon to become a state in the Union and the Independence day of 1889 will be memorable in her history on account of the assembling of the convention which is to prepare her constitution, the thinker and the patriot will take the time to consider the significance of the event and estimate the value to the nation of the new state. To those who believe that the United States is the best country in the world and feel confident that a government which secures to each citizen his natural rights and puts within his hand the legal means to guard those rights, it is a matter of profound concern whether territory once unreclaimed from the savage or the wilderness upon its assumption of the dignity and power of states will bring strength or weakness to our ideally perfect American system.

We remember that our nation has more than once rocked from side to side, as if it might somehow find an equilibrium more stable than in a purely popular government. Even factors of seeming insignificance have become of consequence where everything counted, while one of such weight as the new state of Washington must be of determining importance in the career and destiny of the Union. In an arch each stone is necessary, in a circle, each segment. In a nation of such lofty aim and design as ours not a factor may be omitted. A mountain of rubbish may suffer the loss of half its bulk and still stand. The Eiffel tower or the Brooklyn bridge could not lose a rod of steel without danger. A form of government so level and conglomerate as that of China or Russia may be curtailed of territory and cut into segments and still survive with no great loss of vitality. But one that takes account of the dignity and rights of each individual within its borders will find that not a stone or stream not a harbor or mountain, not an acre of the territory that has fallen to its inheritance will be superfluous in working out its problem of existence among the nations.

GREATNESS OF THE NEW STATE

IT WILL MAINTAIN ALL VARIETIES OF INDUSTRY—GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

"Looking as a bird over the domain of this new state, no American will be sorry that it is ours. It is the fit home of an intelligent and active people. According to the theory held by many of our best thinkers that progress is secured by the inter action of opposite, although not necessarily hostile ideas and interests Washington, by reason of its geographical configuration and telegraphy, and natural resources will indeed be the varieties of industry and receive the diversity of population essential to this end.

Almost the whole of the southern boundary of the state is involved by the Imperial Columbia, and its eastern portion is divided from north to south by the same river. Here is inland navigation—for the Columbia will not be forever locked. Shoalwater bay and Gray's harbor open easy paths to commerce on the western shore, while the belt-or-confine of water denominated in the lump as Puget sound with its multitude of inlets, arms, coves and roadsteads—an island or promontory as a wall from every gale, and a harbor for every day in the year—is a land-locked intrusion of the sea comparable only to the Ægean of Greece, or the labyrynthian waterways of the Chesapeake.

If this does not nourish a great maritime people, the experience of the past and of otherpations will be canceled.

But Washington will not run altogether to sailors and shipmasters. If so we might expect the boys as did the salts of Marblehead and Buzzard's bay to go off and not always come back again. The other attractions on shore will bring them back again, and keep enough people at home. For here is timber for a lumber trade that will last as long as the fir trees grow and coal that will drive engines as long as steam is used as a force. Side by side with the dock will flourish the manufactory and the operative at noon and evening will talk with the sailor lads of their voyages and of the curiosities of other lands. Valleys with deep, fertile soils and fruitful hills and commences commanding long sweeps of water ways and romantic landscapes, will become the homes of a refined and intelligent agricultural population.

The tendency observable in secluded rural communities to acquire provincial habit of thought and to cherish prejudices, born from lack of contact with the world, will be relieved by the panorama spread out before the eyes of commerce and of artificer's construction, and the daily intercourse with the intelligent and practical in other lines of business.

The present peculiarity of the Western man is his ready understanding of and sympathy with almost every form of human activity, gained from much travel and personal experience in almost every calling from ranching to governing a state will be conserved to his children. We might very well suppose and in fact, have often seen how the sons of some facile man of world wide experience have retained but little of this except an erratic fancy and an irregular ambition. But in Washington such a tendency of reversion toward provincialism will be corrected by the world of activities to be brought to the very heart of the state. The Englishman is usually intelligent, because he sees much of various kinds of life in a day's walk over his little island. So will be the native Washingtonian.

The advantage to the inhabitant of the Puget sound towns afforded by the spectacle of commerce and manufacturing with agriculture side by side will in like manner be conferred upon the natives of Eastern Washington by the contiguity of mining and farming the ores of the Wevars Okanogon Colville Kootenai and Coeur d Alene districts either in the bounds of Washington or naturally tending to her cities will furnish an interest and gather a population which will be a natural corrective of the somenolence and conservatism of a purely rural community. Miners are almost inevitably quick sharp excitable and easily bedded together. The land owner will be invited by the presence of such men to new enterprises and improvements. He will be familiarized with machinery and learn the value of organization. He will be obliged to do so much for self-defense for the miners will be at the legislature seeking governmental privileges, and the farmer must be there to see that he is not himself injured thereby.

Those two the man who lives on the ground, and the man who works under it, will stand face to face and learn the limits of each other's capacity and intelligence, and thereby acquire mutual respect. In a state of such various industries commerce will abolish, and the problems of transportation find some sort of solution. Every year, moreover, there will be youths from all classes, no poor no less than the wealthy, who will gain ideas in their germinal form, from the majesty of nature as displayed in the Olympic mountains the peaks of the Cascades or Peshastins or in the wonderful mountain meadows such as Sequash.

It is not intended here however to enter into any description of the new state and while the general contour of the country and its latent wealth will invite a diversification of interests and insure a varied population, there is an element of human character and hereditary instincts which is even more determining in forming a people Given, Washington as she is to-day in her natural form, and a population of Mexicans, and this diversity and rivalry of interests and exchange of ideas and progress of which we have been speaking would not result. There is an initial force a grip, an ambition and hope, which run in the blood which inhere in certain people and are the result of certain great ideas that lie at the bottom of all progress. It requires more than harbors mines and forests to make a state. It takes manly stock.

These few columns are therefore to be devoted to some account of the men and women who planted families in Washington and secured this primely dominion to the United States. In making this summary we are much indebted to the North Pacific History Company. Opportunely upon the admission of the territory to the Union comes out their great work, which is just going to the press. The manuscript pages prepared by Hon. Elwood Evans, Hon. L. F. Mosher, Professor W. D. Lyman and others, have been kindly offered for use in preparation of this article, and contain a mine of matter much of it wholly new, that will be a magnificent contribution to our native North Pacific coast literature. For this work has been conceived written and now brought to the press wholly by citizens of Oregon and Washington, and for the most part by Indian war veterans.

ALONG THE COLUMBIA

SETTLEMENTS MADE BY THE ENGLISH HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Of the thousands of enthusiastic citizens who to-day ware the latest flags and deck their houses with the national colors and salute the standard as it floats from staffs and buildings probably very few are aware that it was as the result of great exertion on the part of our people that their state was secured to the empirage of the stars and stripes and they may not know that the soil which they call their own was once coveted by the greatest nation on earth and that the British lion set his teeth and roared that he would have the western shore of what is now Washington, and back as far as the big bend of the Columbia.

It was indeed long determined in the councils of the British sovereign that what ever else might be given up of her claims to the Pacific coast England should keep the mouth of the Columbia and the Straits of Fuca. With the true maritime instinct and the military genius which has given her the most of the strategic positions of the world she perceived that whoever held these two points would control the Northern Pacific.

Sir Alexander McKenzie before the beginning of the century, had paid a visit to the Northwest coast, and his careful recommendations were heeded, and for nearly fifty years thereafter it was as much understood in Great Britain that the Columbia and the Sound were British property as that England owned Gibraltar.

It was anticipated that some concessions must be made to satisfy the claims of America but it was believed that by dividing the Columbia between the two nations and giving the southern bank to the United States, and keeping the northern all would be well. England cared but little for the unapproachable and rock-bound coast of the present Oregon without great harbors and she knew that whoever held the promontory of Cape Hancock would control the Columbia.

With this aim in view her settlements were made. In 1818 the old Northwestern Fur Company and the Hudson Bay Company having been fused under the name and privileges of the latter were ready to undertake operations on the Columbia. Astoria was occupied and the machinery of trade set in motion. Six years later a large force was sent hither from Canada under McLoughlin—a tall, powerful man of about 40 who had spent his early life in the severe service of the Northwesterns. The fort was moved 100 miles up the river and named Vancouver. On this magnificent slope of the Columbia flanked by majestic forests and commanding a view of the evanescent Scarppbose hills, beyond the alluvial islands and delta of the Willamette to the west and south and to the east looking upon the Cascade mountains topped by the irregular cone of Hood was therefore set the first permanent civilized community of Washington.

The old fort was to the eyes of the wild tribes of the Columbia the most imposing structure and the English in their books of travel and in allusions in parliament referred to the establishment with pride. It was a stockade made with close pickets and enclosed somewhat more than an acre of land. On the front or south side was a portal—nothing more than a big gate—through which led the road from the river bank. Entering the gate one stood in a sort of a plaza across which on the north stood the old low house of the chief factor. On each side of the path leading to the door stood a cannon with gaping mouth and ominous men, no doubt filling the simple natives with strange feelings of awe as they looked upon them from a distance and imagined how they would speak with thunder and spit lightning from their cavernous throats. One noticed on the left and right the various storehouses and shops, factories and the dwellings of the clerks, and a peculiar little building known as Bachelors' hall, where the unmarried men had their quarters and around the evening fire sat and smoked and wore away the long hours in stories of adventure in their trapping excursions to the head of the Columbia, to the Shastas or on the northern coast.

Thomas McKay son in law of McLoughlin a most intrepid fighter and a man who of all was best fitted to ride his mustang over the hands of the Crows or Blackfeet is said to have been the prince of story tellers in that old hall smoking his pipe of kinnikinnic mixed with tobacco, and barring the eyes of all against the approach of Morpheus until long past the hour of midnight.

It delights us to learn with what dignity and urbanity the chief factor conducted his household, and how pleasantly he entertained any chance travelers that came to his little court in the wilderness feeding them on fish and fowl and vegetables and strawberries and leaving them with a Shakespeare" or "Cervantes and never failing to have a horse for the hunt or a boat for the sail.

The parson Beaver who sometimes swore and went hunting Sundays and his wife who protested with good effect against the Indian ceremony, or lack of ceremony, in marriage which was adopted by the whites the shrewd young Talmie with Allen Bruce McKinlay Bushey, Ogden Douglass all true cultivated gentlemen and the American travelers or traders the unfortunate Kelly Wyeth Ball, Solomon Smith and Farnham all of them men of unusual force and intelligence—these conducted or occasionally adorned the society on the shores of the Columbia.

In the feminine element this was lacking. The Indian wives, the factors and clerks were not usually admitted to the table or to social privileges. Mrs. Beaver reigned for a time in solitary grandeur—she has been described as "rather fierce"—and after her departure there was no white woman's face to be seen until Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spaulding paid a visit of two weeks and won the hearts of the British gentlemen and were themselves no less impressed by the novelty dignity and kindness of McLoughlin and the intelligent conversation of Douglass, both of whom were men of splendid appearance. All the old fort had a mediæval air with its quaint buildings its spruce and fruitful garden and farm its regular discipline its camps of Indians on the shore and its brigade of trappers annually swarming in with the solstitial freshet of the rivers and in the autumn going off to the remote hills and to the beaver grounds at the heads of the creeks.

It was very English but the English of about the time of Queen Bess. In fact that was the feudal age of Oregon having possibly the potency of civilization but so low and feeble as to require centuries for development. It presented in the concrete the problem sometimes proposed by the evolutionist viz: Given a handful of white men among a race of savages how long would it be before the savages turned into white men—by natural generation?

Although a permanent station, old Vancouver can hardly be recognized as a settlement. The policy of the company was rigidly opposed to any such thing as white men having homes in their territory. None of their factors or servants held a square inch of land in his own name. He received his pay was promoted if he kept his place until past the age of service and was given a position the rest of his life. But he was not allowed to remain in the territory after his service was over. He must be returned to his native land Canada or Great Britain. He was not encouraged to bring with him a wife, but rather expected to live a bachelor but if this were repugnant to marry some Indian beauty.

The idea of the company was not to settle civilize or Christianize but to get furs. If their regulations had been rigidly construed by McLoughlin the solution of the problem alluded to above would have been indefinitely postponed. But the chief factor had a big heart and a head prolific of ideas. He wanted to Christianize the Indians and to settle the old servants of the company on happy little homes of their own where they might live with the Indian women who had borne them children and spend use ul lives in little communities where there were churches and pastors.

Accordingly he encouraged the Frenchmen and Scotchmen and half breeds to take an interest in their families to provide for their comfort and education, and still kept their names on his books as servants while in reality they were making homes and farms of their own. The seeds of civilization were therefore sown by a Hudson Bay man but contrary to the directions of the company. McLoughlin was disgraced and financially ruined for encouraging settlements of these men and of the American settler.

Even allowing the beneficence and high intent of the company it must however be said that the whole tendency of the Hudson Bay regime in Oregon was to assimilate the whites to the savages rather than to elevate the savages to the whites. Vancouver could not therefore be regarded as a beginning of civilization or as furnishing any stream of influence now in operation in Washington except as in an incidental or introductory fashion.

The other little posts, scattered throughout the territory also served an introductory use. At each of them there was a dairy a farm and a Frenchman with a half breed family. The station on Cowlitz prairie was referred to be the English with pert and had among its residents a woman who Canadian Plamondon who merits the kiss for his hospitality to foot sore and hungry travelers. Among the Chinook lived an old sea faring man as pilot on the bar once captain of the coasters in the fur trade, Scarborough who left his name on the great hill that juts into the Columbia and flanks Baker's bay.

At Nisqually was a post and something in the shape of a station on Whidby's island. In Eastern Washington there were posts such as Colville and Walla Walla (Wallula) where stopped an educated English or Scotch commandant, with servants sufficient for guard post and domestic duty.

As in later years—the forties—the Catholic missionaries made their efforts to Christianize the Northwestern Indians. Some of these places grew to a comparative importance especially that on the Cowlitz where a church was built and Bishop Blanchet a lover of the clear toned bell set a tower from which the angelus was rung each day and the Indians from many miles distant crowded into the services and festivals. Fathers Baldne and Demet the former chiefly in Western and the latter chiefly in Eastern Washington and Idaho were very active and endured innumerable hardships and had hair breadth escapes by the score in passing to and fro among the tribes teaching a high morality and a religion of self sacrifice.

It was not the aim of the Catholics to make white men of the natives and De Smet says with deep feeling, that he believes it possible for the Indian even while dressed in skins and feathers and chasing the buffalo or spearing the salmon still to be a Christian. He tells of baptizing a medicine man and allowing him still the name that he originally bore for their wizard declared that it was bestowed upon him by the Great Spirit whom he sometimes heard in night vigils or on lonely wanderings or before a desperate battle calling to him "Cholax! Cholax!"

The work of the Catholic missionaries, which was undertaken by the convent and enjoyed the armistice of the Hudson Bay Company was directed chiefly to the advantage of the Indians themselves preserving toward them the Catholic breadth which sought only allegiance to the church and tolerated racial custom and even barbarous peculiarities. The sum of the work of the Hudson Bay Company, in all its activity during its thirty years on the Columbia was to leave stations rather than settlements—even the families that it tried to settle on the Nesqually in 1841 soon leaving for the Tualatin. It furnished a commerce and export to be carried away in the hold of a single bark per year. It made a beginning of a farming population which, in order to thrive must make homes outside of the proposed territory and furnished material for civilization in the shape of some hundreds of industrious and excellent citizens none of whom cared enough for it to shoulder a gun in its defense against the Americans. The hope of a great state and the ordaining idea that has shown itself capable of Titanic expansion was brought by others, and came modeled in the American flag.

THE FIRST AMERICANS

A BOSTONIAN ENTERED THE STRAITS OF FUCA IN 1792.

The first American who saw Puget sound was Captain Robert Gray of Boston who entered the straits of Fuca in April 1792. The first who stopped over winter in Washington was a trapper, in 1809. In the winter of 1811, Stewart and Ross of the Pacific Fur Company at Astoria made little posts on the Spokane and Okanogan and remained over winter in the wilderness. The stragglers of Kelly's Bonnevilles, Wyeth's Smith's and the American and Rocky Mountain Fur Companies enterprises, who had returned to love the Pacific coast and determined to stay here all made their homes on the south side of the Columbia. The Methodist mission, except on the Nesqually in 1840 was also established off of the territory that England was saving for herself. Dr. McLoughlin usually received all Americans coming in, and presented his advice for them to settle south of the Columbia so reasonably as to meet with little difficulty in keeping them away from the north shore.

The first Americans to make real homes in the present limits of Washington were Whitman at Walla Walla in 1836 and Hannah Walker and Cushing Eells at Tshimakain in the Spokane country the next year. If H. H. Spaulding an associate went to Lapwai in Idaho and W. H. Gray to Wyoma among the Flatheads also in Idaho. A. B. Smith and J. S. Griffin made a beginning among the Indians of the same territory before 1840. It was by the advice of McLoughlin that Whitman set up his station among the Cayuses in the Walla Walla and Umatilla. This was safely south or east of the Columbia and the representation was moreover truthful that the Cayuses were the bravest most intelligent most imperial and most capable of all the natives in the Columbia valley with the possible exception of the Nez Perces and Flatheads. The advice was accepted in good faith and the station made at Wallaputu on the Walla Walla river a little below the junction with Mill creek to an expensive meadow well watered and supplied with an abundance of deciduous timber. But there was as much of the modern American spirit about that man Whitman as has ever been crowded into one human form. He would have a respectable place for his family. By W. H. Gray by trade a carpenter or cabinet maker though by profession a physician and by calling, a missionary his house was erected of spacious proportions of decent appearance and with conveniences such as could be obtained or made in the wilderness. It was enlarged from time to time to serve as sort of a caravansary and boarding school. A second house of two stories was built at some distance and a third smaller, between. The creek was dammed a mill pond formed from one part of which was taken out the power to run a grist mill while from the other side was led an irrigating ditch to water the main farm. At the heart of the house and beyond the mill was a fine grove of cottonwood and willow trees making the place picturesque. As the years passed improvements were added and a sawmill was built in the mountains. All the appointments of the house and place were such as to secure something of the comforts and and dignity of life. A herd of cattle and a band of hogs were gradually developed. Grain Indian corn vegetables and fruits and melons were raised in abundance. Intelligent people from all parts of the Rocky mountains and Columbia valley were made welcome at the mansion as they passed by. The refinements and amenities of life were preserved. Mrs. Whitman, every inch a lady who commanded respect and love everywhere and had a voice as described by those who heard it as sweet as a nightingale's, raised to allow her household to be dignified by the influences of a based order than her own education could approve. In a word Whitman made here a home or settlement. He intended to stop here for life and would have no other place as his seat. He had no intention of returning. First to end his days or to enjoy the results of his labor. He had the complete home or inhabitative instinct. While his missionary associates were no less ready to perform manful labor and declare for the comfort of their families they sometimes feared that Whitman was taking too deep an interest in secular or temporal affairs and would have preferred that he devote less attention to civil and political concerns.

In his dealing with the Indian he served the same character. He gave them the most thorough instruction in reading and writing so that after his death one of the very Indians that consented to his instruction certificates of good conduct for themselves and showed them to the others among whom they went for work. But he also taught them systematic farming. He preached from the text. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread and insisted that it was better to eat potatoes than camas bread rather than a compromise to mixture of pounded roots, wild seeds and insect and beef rather than buffalo. He had a theory that the Indians should be given sheep and cattle and pass into the pastoral life before they could be made to quit their love of blood and plunder and acquire correct customs. To his mind Christianity which did not bring civilization was worthless and he knew of no way of changing their hearts except by transforming their whole idea of life. He moreover often dreamed of the limitless valleys and endless hills of the Columbia basin becoming populous with Americans and of the railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He was a man with ideas ahead of his time and got himself killed for it. He could not make up his mind to leave a place that he had once tried to live on and stayed until he was butchered.

From his letters reports to the missionary society and his conversation as remembered by his associates and acquaintances we may set down Dr. Whitman as a man of most profoundly American views believing in self government and that God awards dominion and empire to the people fit to secure and maintain them. The fact of the residence of Eells and Walker in the Spokane country toward the line of 49 deg. gave a further claim to the United States to hold its grip upon the whole territory to that parallel.

The missionaries were in truth the first real settlers of Washington—that is holding claims with a view to making permanent homes for themselves and families and building up a civilization. The Hudson Bay Company created a trade the Catholic missionaries founded a church. Whitman and his associates made homes and had the idea of a commonwealth.

EARLY IMMIGRATION

THE LAND BILLS WE ARE OUT IN 1841 AND SUCCEEDING YEARS.

It was in that year (1841) that the first pioneers went into Western Washington. They were neither traders nor missionaries but came with the express purpose of taking up land in their own name which they might give to their children after them and to establish whatever was necessary of government to secure them in the peaceable possession and use of their property. Every one of them was proud as a king although looking just then more like Lazarus than Dives and had not the least objection to penetrate any wild or forest and know no law of occupancy higher than their own free will and pleasure. They all remembered that they had an uncle back in the East familiarly known as "Uncle Sam" who was keeping an eye on them and even if that eye winked a little now and then they had faith that he would follow the course of the flag and wherever a citizen would take the colors thither he would send his boys in blue.

The immigration of that year consisting of several distinct companies under the lead of General Gilliam was greatly delayed in getting off from Missouri, and through Eastern Nebraska, by reason of excessive rain and was consequently late in reaching Oregon. One considerable portion did not attempt to come beyond Washougal but there made camp for the winter. In this band was Michael T. Simmons a large manly, Kentuckian, born in Bullit county in 1814 and now in the very prime of manhood. Like the most of the emigrants he brought his wife with him, and was seeking in this far land by the sunset sea a home for her and for his children one of whom was born the following April. While the company was in camp he went down to Fort Vancouver and made inquiries about Oregon and the best place for farms. He had heard somewhat of the Rogue river valley and was expecting to go thither to make his new home. But at the fort he found the English all loud in their praise of the Willamette valley, and even of the Rogue river valley while they spoke very slightingly and discouragingly of the region toward Puget sound, as indeed of any part of the country north of the Columbia. Perceiving their eagerness to have him go to the Willamette valley or what was the same thing to keep out of Washington Simmons felt a curiosity to look to the north believing it must be a pretty good place and in December set out for the tour in person. Finding a winter journey up the Cowlitz exceedingly difficult and moreover at a certain spot seeing a cliff and shore the exact counterpart of a vision shown him in Missouri encountering which he was warned to turn back in his enterprise would fail he refused to proceed farther. He had a vein of superstition in his composition which often gave him good dress as well as caution. The incident of the vision is mentioned as characteristic of the man and of the class to which he belonged believers in some sort of determining and guiding power outside of themselves.

His desire to go to the Sound was further increased by the wishes of one of his companions. This was George Bush a colored man a veteran of the war of 1812 and participant in the battle of New Orleans and owner of quite a considerable fortune and a free man in Missouri. But distrusting the disposition of the white inhabitants of his neighborhood he had begun to convey best his goods be confiscated and bearing of Oregon purchased an outfit and in the company of Simmons came across the plains. Reaching Vancouver however he heard of the law not only prohibiting slavery in the territory but forbidding the entrance of colored people—a most unjust statute which was very properly ignored. Bush however did not dare to risk the loss of his property by going into the Willamette valley and determined to settle on the Sound. Simmons bore him a great friendship and indeed Bush was a man respected by all as possessed of great sagacity and liberality and the prejudice to defeat the purpose of the English was strengthened by his preferences and in the summer of 1846 a party was formed to make a thorough exploration of the Northern waters. With Colonel Simmons were William Shaw George Wauch David Crawford Newton A. Eberman Seibum Thornton, David Parker Michael Moore and John Hunt. This was the first band of settlers to explore the Sound although that very season John R. Jackson had made an examination of Cowlitz prairie and was then on the trip to the Willamette valley to get his family and make at the Cowlitz a new home. Simmons party with Peter Berger of the Cowlitz Hudson Bay farm continued their explorations examining the whole length of the Sound and the country on its shores as far as New Dungeness and passing around Whidby island they made the return through Deception pass and the eastern channel. In October following a settlement was decided to the most part on the open land called in honor of the second man Bush prairie. To Messrs. Simmons James McAlister David Kindred and George Bush with their families and two bachelors Jesse Ferguson and Samuel B. Crockett made up the colony. In getting to their proposed home they carried from the Cowlitz landing to Tumwater at the head of Budd's inlet a distance of five or six miles and spent fifteen days at the task. Simmons took his claim at the Tumwater falls of the DesChutes and called the site New Market. The others settled on the prairie. Bush being the only married one and he grew into first one of the pleasantest, happiest and most thrifty of all the little communities of our incoming state. The honor of first settlement belongs to Joseph Heldon of Cowlitz prairie though Simmons made the first attempt with a view to settlement. With Jackson were associated Francis Henry Jackson Moore a pioneer of 1841 and John Robson of 1844 first settler of Clatsop county Oregon and at present collector of customs at Astoria.

Wandering by about this time came the youth A. B. Rabbeson. He was one of those irrepressible boys who dared everything and smelled danger and difficulty from afar only to spect thither as fast as his leg could carry him. As a sailor lad in voyage to the West Indies and an adventurer through the southern states Canada and the Old West he developed such a love of pioneer excitement as to be satisfied with nothing less than a journey to the Pacific ocean. Emotions of the experiences of a certain mountain man an account of whose travels he had once read. Reaching Oregon in 46 he made a winter journey to the bound tramping through the woods and eating peas and fern roots and drinking prodigious quantities of milk on the Cowlitz and on Bush prairie. The next season he took a look at the Willamette valley without finding anything better than his claim on the Sound to which he accordingly returned performing the trip from Bellingham to Cowlitz landing in a skiff that he dug up from the sands of the Columbia beach and whose seams he caulked with his shirt torn in strips and rigged a sail of his blankets. Home again at Budd's inlet he engaged in shaving shingles and making brick and with the settlers already named in the colony organized a company and in 1847 secured for $300 from the Hudson Bay Company and set up a sawmill—the nation's forerunner, buzzing in the wilderness of the scores of huge mills that now smoke on all the arms and the bays of the Mediterranean of the Pacific.

In 1848 Mr. Rabbeson with Thomas Plasow made the first exploring tour by sail of Hood's canal going down the straits as far as New Dungeness and coming back by Whidby's island stopped at Penn's cove to witness a great gathering and meeting of the Indians at which as many as 8000 of the savages were congregated. Plasow took up a claim and began planting peas and potatoes but the two men were compelled to leave making their exit clandestinely as they learned through Plasow's Indian wife that the greater part of the chiefs were for despatching them. They accomplished the return amid dangers whose recital would require a whole evening.

The Chambers one of our best known most active and intelligent first families settled near Olympia in 1850 or 51 giving the name Chambers prairie to the locality. They had crossed the plains to Oregon in 1844.

In the autumn of 50, Captain Chadwick Crosby of Isaac Brewster Mass who had entered the Columbia in 46 with the bark Toulon and did as much as anyone to demonstrate the advantages of the Columbia river and who was again on the coast in 1849 with his brig Grecian, brought out his family from Massachusetts on this last voyage and in 1850 bought the power at Tumwater and made a home at this point until his death—a man of high integrity and much sagacity and of a justly large influence.

Another of the early pioneers near Olympia, was J. P. Scott, one of the founders of the state of Illinois, who crossed the plains amid great hardships in 1852 and made his first settlement in 1851 at a point twenty five miles northwest of Olympia, but decided a few years later upon a removal to Forest Grove, Oregon, in order to afford his children the educational privileges there offered. Another early settler near this beautiful town was William Billings, who came to Portland in 1849, and in 1852 made up a party of seventy to go in a schooner of their own to Queen Charlotte's island to prospect for gold. The expedition proved unprofitable and the adventurers made their way down the coast, entering the straits and at length stopped at Olympia. Mr. Billings took a claim within three miles of the town and became a permanent resident. Another of the makers of the place was William Packwood an Oregon pioneer of 49 who migrated over to Budd's inlet in 47 and here on the Nesqually, and in Lewis county twenty five miles south—barring such time as he spent in the mines and in campaigns against the Indians—has been one of the genuine pioneers felling timber reclaiming land and letting in the sunlight. In this connection also should be mentioned Dr. N. Ostrander a highly educated physician who crossed the plains with his family of wife and eight children and in '52 took up his donation claim on the Cowlitz removing to Olympia in 1871.

The site of the now beautiful and flourishing Montesano was first occupied in 1857 by the well known William Medcalf.

A claim was taken on Mound prairie in 1853 by Rev. Charles Byles a Presbyterian minister who came direct to Western Washington crossing the Cascade mountains through the Natchez pass. In the same year Jothan W. Goodell who crossed the plains in 1850 came to Polk county, Oregon and land donation claim at Grand Mound at a time when panthers ate up the calves and colts nearly as fast as they could their appear nce in the world and the lonely traveler on a dark night saw the woods, as poetically speaking it turn by the glare of their eyes. The townsite of Milburn was occupied in 1857 by Dr. Samuel Leigh who also became the founder of Aberdeen.

At Skoolpm Chuk, on the Chehalis the settlement was also in process of development and in 1850 consisted of Sidney Ford and George Wauch with their families and Joseph Borst each having a cow or two and living, principally on milk and peas.

A PROUD MISSOURIAN

HOW A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER WAS SURPRISED IN A FRONTIER YOUTH.

A pleasant story is told by one of our old pioneers the universally esteemed John Minto. It was in 1844 late in December. A motley crowd of emigrants had been coming down the Columbia river destitute and in rags lean, with long hair and snarled beard and women with little children in their arms whose eyes were wide and big by reason of great hardships and scant provisions. They had come out of the Cascade gorge in the teeth of bitter snow squalls and winds that nearly wrecked their batteaux. Arriving at Vancouver one of these travelers a boy of 19 who had never until this trip looked upon a great river and had never seen a ship of any kind was greatly attracted by a bark that was lying at anchor off Vancouver. Yielding to his curiosity he took a canoe boarded the craft and finding no one on deck gratified himself by a thorough inspection of every appointment. At length he worked his way to the cabin and going in softly stood before a dignified man in uniform who was bending over his writing desk unmindful of the intruder. On looking up the clear eyed boy the fair haired slender youth expressing astonishment in his face and in his voice as he said "Where did you come from and what are you doing here?"

The boy's blue eyes flashed and his bosom swelled as he answered. "We are from Missouri and have yet come across the Rocky mountains, and are out here to live this country."

The British captain looked him over once more and later soon and quivering with pride answered. "Young man I have been on every sea and in every port and have seen the inhabitants of every nation on earth. Americans are the most singular people I have found on earth."

What peculiar in this was it that made the Missouri boy declare so haughtily that he was out here to rule the country? Whatever it was it was an indispensable American quality.

WHIDBY ISLAND

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SITE.

While Hall Cowan's effort in 1848 to make a home on Whidby island was not then successful this magnificent region was not to be abandoned. Within a year or two afterwards this garden of Washington was occupied by a handful of Americans of whom Colonel Isaac N. Ebey has had his name perpetuated in the appellation given the island as the place. Mr. William Wallace a native Irishman and three bachelors Monroe Parker and Daniel Comfield completed the company.

Colonel Ebey a cousin of Virginia Governor Tyler of the war of 1812 a member of the legislature of the Old Dominion three terms and one of the electors who elected Jackson to the presidential chair came in 1851 to Oregon directing his course to Olympia where his son Samuel was then living and in December of the same year continued on to Whidby island making a home and with his large family of adult children of whom Walter Crockett Jr. is at present owner of the old place established a little society that has continued prosperous and healthful to the present time. In the spring of '52 John Alexander an Irishman but more recently from Illinois with wife and three children arrived on the island and took a claim now embraced in Coupeville. A son Abram I. born the 13th of the following November claims the primo eminence among the native white men of Whidby. In 1853 also, Richard B. Holbrooks of Puritan Plymouth Massachusetts a sailor who had been twice around the world stepped ashore on this fast anchored isle and made here his garden. Captain Thomas Coupe of Maine long a sea wanderer and at length master of a ship stopped his voyageing, abandoning labor in deep mid-ocean wind and wave and ended labor longer following where the willowing monster spotted his foam fountains in the sea and, like the rest of them made a cosy home on this metaphorically lotus shore. Here he left his name to the city that sprang in his tracks. John Kinnith of Bavaria a forty niner found for a time saddler at La Fayette Oregon made his home in the garden in 53. Mr. Crenmey followed in '54. From this time forward the region began to be populous.

ON THE COAST

NATURALLY THE EARLIEST SETTLERS DRIFTED IN FROM THE SEA.

While a string of settlements were thus forming from the Cowlitz to the Straits of Fuca there were also attempts on the ocean coast. At Baker's bay in Pacific county there was even from times so remote as the beginning of the century the occasional coming and going of ships and the seafarers stopped off now and again to spend a vacation with the Indians. During the Hudson Bay regime the British had a man or two and a station on the bold sea-looking top of Cape Hancock to build a fire or shoot a cannon for the guidance of their ships seeking entrance—a rude fog-bell and lighthouse system. We do not know that the post was occupied continuously or that this coast guard who might occasionally serve as pilots made their residence in the vicinity. This was however a very well known and frequently visited shipping ground of sailor and trappers. Besides Scarborough, who early made a home at Chinook, there was one Packard whose antecedents do not appear, that made a bona fide settlement, but under what flag or with what political aspirations we do not find. Nevertheless he proved a good, honest resident, and lived at his homestead until within modern times. As early as 1850 Mr. Loomis had begun a settlement and was joined five years later by his brother L. A. Loomis now so prominent in business circles as promoter and largely the organizer of the Astoria Tyaco and Gray's harbor transportation lines. A man named Crabb or ers also joined the Loomises as early as 1850.

In July 1853 in every entertaining narrative of life on Shoalwater bay, we find it stated that upon his arrival with Captain Russell in 1852, the latter was the sole owner of a frame house. Among those seeking, or cast upon the shores of this bay by shipwreck or other chances, we note Captain James L. Purrington, a whaling master from the Russell, J. L. Brown, who first put a mill son, who settled at the portage on the Columbia to the bay; James Colonel H. K. Stevens, of the Indian war who, with Hinckley, was the first to settle on the Nasel, but was who had a claim at the mouth of the lieut. Captain Weldon began building a sawmill in 1853 and John W. Chance, Isaac Woodward, Mrs. Paulding, Captain Isaac George Bartlett, Steven Marshal and other settlers or oystermen, come in for honorable mention, while J. D. Heilman, founder of Pacific City, (Unity or Ellwood), merits the honor of being a far-sighted builder of the state. Nevertheless the experience of our coming empire from afar was not confined to any one or two men in those old times. It has been said that any one of the early settlers on the Lower Columbia, or even up to 46 degrees north latitude, had only to shut his eyes and he saw the hills around covered to their tops with houses—and even the fir trees looked to their eyes as the semblance of factory chimneys and church spires.

Oystering began about 1853 to attract attention. A schooner from Frisco made regular trips, carrying off about 200, and once at least as many as 1000 baskets at a load, paying the oyster men $1 a basket. Parties from Clatsop county went over, making temporary establishments, while the rich lands lying about the bay were taken by home seekers. One of the early and very successful business men in this line before 1860 was J. L. Stout, who later began establishing hotels to accommodate summer sojourners and built the Bay View house, at Ilwaco. As late as 1871, he found land not vacant on the weather shore, and secured by pre emption and purchased 160 acres, upon which he systematically set to work to build a summer town and ben View, where lots sell at $100 and more apiece, is the result.

AT PORT TOWNSEND.

THE FIRST SETTLER WAS ALFRED PLUMMER, A DOWN-EASTER OF MAINE.

The first settlement at Port Townsend was made in 1850 by Alfred A. Plummer, a Down Easter" of Maine, who made a business in Boston in the saddle line, crossed the plains in 1849 and operated a hotel at San Francisco. In the spring of 1850, however, he got a longing for his old latitude and longitude and by the way, which is located on a bay in the north, in business with Captain Isaac Ebey, who had a claim at the mouth of the Snoqualmie prairie was also in business with Charles Boeder as early as 1858. The latter, owned by the Hop growers Association and originally taken or purchased from the Territorial Government by Jeremiah W. Borst who at present resides at Falls City, Washington, who first died in 1857.

SEATTLE

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EARLY LOCATION AND THE TOWNSITE.

As to Seattle which is just now rising like a phœnix from its ashes and proving that it does not exist in a few beggarly sticks and bricks and stones joined with nails and mortar but in the people of its people we can suppose and others early occupied by the white race, that it was early occupied by the Indians of the rich Duwamish flats or bottoms of the rich Duwamish as such as cultural land and to some it commended itself as site for a city. On the bold shore looking west upon the magnificent sweep of Elliot bay with the Cascade Olympic mountains in full view and flanked by the Issaquah and Washington D. T. Denny, his brothers John Denny and A. A. Denny saw the opportunity for a metropolis, and the remark is credited to one of them that he proposed remaining here until a city grew up on his claim.

In 1852 Mr. Thomas Mercer had a claim of 320 acres which has also been absorbed by the uses of the city. To him is assigned the credit of christening the lakes which are the pride of Seattle—performing the ceremony with which he passed the Indians and when Warner was mortally wounded by poisoned Indian arrows. Returning to Columbia after still further adventures in California with General Lane in Indian warfare, and in southern Oregon, he made his home at Vancouver and lived peacefully for nearly forty years. William Dillon a native of Delaware, but a pioneer of Ohio Indiana and Illinois crossed the Rocky mountains to Oregon in 1847, and dug gold a year later in California, returned in 1849 the claim nearly one month of the Willamette in Clar

withdrew the trade. The
for the time, but still has re-
a great place. Mr. Richard Jeffs,
widely known as president of the
Association of Washington,
one of the largest hop
in the world, which is located at
is also in business with
as early as 1858. The land
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homes of Union, thirty-four years
In 1854 the place received its great im-
the arrival of Henry L. Yesler, a
Maryland, but for some years a
California. Seeing, however, the
advantages to be developed in "Oregon
Western Washington, and being
of great breadth of outlook, and
of establishing a business which
connections with all parts of
world, he brought hither his interests,
Elliott bay erected a mill of a ca-
of 15,000 feet per day—a large affair
times, and a great enterprise. His
and the way very rapidly to the con-
of the immense mills for which the
is known the world over, such as
Madison, Port Blakeley, Utsalady, or
Gamble.

OTHER SOUND CITIES.

SNOHOMISH, ABERDEEN, STELLACOOM, TACOMA, NEW DUNGENESS, ETC.

On the Snohomish, which now turns out
hundred million feet of lumber per year,
Smith was the pioneer logger,
in 1859. Smith at the present site of Lowell.
his claim at the present site of Lowell.
the Blackman brothers have their great
camp, and saw and shingle mills.
are successfully solving the problem of
hauling our immense logs on soft ground
by the invention of a steam tram-car that
runs on rails laid on the ground without
any ties.

The townsite of Snohomish City was oc-
cupied in 1860 by Hon. Emory Ferguson, a
native of New York, who came to the Pa-
cific coast in 1849, and in California and
again on the Fraser river, in British Colum-
bia, suffered all the vicissitudes and experi-
ences of the whole life of the mine. The year
of his settlement at Snohomish, he cut a
road from Rock Creek to the Smilikameen
mines, but found this bold venture financi-
ally disastrous. He soon repaid himself,
however, and created the city of Snohomish
as his homestead.

The first house on the Skagit, that swift,
turbid river in the dense forests of the
North, was built in 1861 by Hon. Orvin Kin-
ney, assisted by a Mr. Todd and William
Deterle. In 1871 the claim on which the
present little town of Mount Vernon stands
was taken by Mr. Jasper Gates, and his
house was the first in the place.

Aberdeen, a new town, was laid off in 1884
by Samuel Benn on land purchased in 1857
from Reuben Redman.

Hoquiam was laid off in 1881 by George H.
Emerson, in partnership with Captain A. M.
Simpson.

Oak harbor was the scene of the launching
of a schooner constructed in 1857 by the
naval architect, John W. Izett, who came to
the Sound under contract to furnish piles,
and became one of the first workers in the
Stanley sawmills.

The townsite of New Dungeness was taken
as "claim" in 1854 by C. H. Bradshaw, the
present collector for the Washington dis-
trict.

Steilacoom became of importance as a port
during the Indian war, and embodies
within its quiet environs some of the most
interesting and thrilling history in the whole
territory.

Port Angeles, poetically named by the
Spaniards, was for a time a point of promise
as a port of entry, and here Dr. Calhoun estab-
lished a marine hospital, which he removed
to Port Townsend.

Tacoma, at the head of Commencement
bay, from which Vancouver descried and de-
picted the king of the snow peaks, Mount
Tacoma, is a city of modern times, having
won the growth of the railroad era, and
although now known the civilized world
over as the "City of Destiny," boasted, so
late as 1874, but one house. In that year
the railroad depot and buildings were erected
by D. C. Forbes, a native of St. Johns, N. B.,
and more recently from Minneapolis,
whence he brought something of that West-
ern "drive" which distinguishes both of
these exceedingly ambitious and promising
cities. As early as 1868 there was a settle-
ment on the bay, and in that year Samuel
Hadlock, who crossed the plains in 1852,
came to the Sound as partner in a company
formed to erect a sawmill, choosing first a site
at Port Blakeley, but on account of a defect
in the title to the land, abandoned this for
location at Tacoma. Mr. Hadlock has
now another city, that of Hadlock, to per-
petuate his memory.

AT VANCOUVER.

WHERE THE BRITISH LOST THEIR FOOTHOLD AND THE AMERICANS STEPPED IN.

Fort Vancouver, as the nucleus of the
United Hudson Bay Company, grew a few farms,
whose Americans trying as early as 1841 to
"jump" the claim of the British, upon which
was erected a sawmill. Owing to the urgency
of McLoughlin, and the interference of Dr.
Tolmie, this effort was abandoned. Of
the Hudson Bay antecedents who be-
came Americans, Napoleon McGilvery may
be mentioned, who was born at the Lake of
the Woods, and passed his early life in the
Rocky mountains and the Columbia valley,
making an excursion to the Mexican war
and serving with Fremont; crossing the
plains also with Commodore Stock-
ton, and in California and Southern
Oregon served as scout for the United
States expedition under Captain Warner
which explored Goose lake and the interior.
Of this wilderness he passed through hard
times with the Indians, and was present
when Captain Warner was mortally wounded with
poisoned Indian arrows. Returning to the
Columbia after still further adventures in
Oregon with General Lane in the Yreka
mining district and in Southern Oregon, he
made his home at Vancouver and has here
resided faithfully for nearly forty years.
Thomas Dillon, a native of Delaware, and a
resident of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, who
crossed the Rocky mountains to Oregon in
1852, and a year later in California,
settled on the claim nearly opposite the
mouth of the Willamette in Clarke county,
and operated a ferry across the Columbia
for fourteen years. In the winter of '59-60
a considerable addition was made to the
American population of Vancouver by the
arrival of thirty-six soldiers from Fort Hall,
who had made the trip thither too late in the
season to return the same year, and at the
suggestion of the commander chose to come
on to Vancouver—passing over the Blue
mountains through snow up to the armpits,
and making much of the journey down the
Columbia river on the ice, and camping one
night on the rocks in the river above the
Cascades in order to avoid being submerged
by a flood of rain. In this company was
William Anderson, of Virginia, who stopped
at Vancouver and in 1866 made his home in
the woods near by. Hon. Guy Hayden, one
of the representative men of the new state,
who crossed the plains amid difficulties
that would amaze the present citizen, and
with his family on Hayden's island suf-
fered all the dread of an Indian war;
Mr. S. P. Marsh, a native of Ohio, who
crossed the plains in 1850, and was the pio-
neer blacksmith of both Portland and Van-
couver, and settled in the latter city as early
as 1856; Judge Lancaster, and Judge Shaw
may all be mentioned as among the men of
ability and character, who established soci-
ety and business at this point. The history
of the military post here, which was occu-
pied in 1849 by a company from across the
plains, and boasted during its existence such
men as Harney and Alvord, with the gen-
erally disesteemed Wood, besides such cel-
ebrities at one time or another as Grant
and Sheridan, may be omitted here as not
properly forming a part of the records of
settlement.

ALONG THE COLUMBIA.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE AND THE BATTLE IN WHICH SHERIDAN FIGURED.

Solitary houses and establishments for
trading or milling, grew at points along the
rugged north shore of the Columbia, as of
the Bradburys and Palmers at the Cas-
cades, which were to be made famous a lit-
tle later by the Indian massacre, and the
battle on the island in which Phil Sheridan
figured. Captain Wells also, an early nav-
igator with the steamers Eagle and Bell, of
the lower Columbia and Willamette, a pro-
jector of steamboat lines which ultimated in
the great companies of later years, was con-
spicuous in that fight—so conspicuous indeed
as to lose a cigar out of his mouth by an In-
dian bullet. Collins early took the place by
the magnificent rocks some dis-
tance above Wind mountain, now
known by his name. At White
Salmon, Mr. Joycelyn, a New Englander,
occupied the fertile strip of land above the
mouth of the little river, and was
joined a few years later by his
brother-in-law, Mr. James Warner. In the
early days of the sixties, and later, Deacon
Elisha Tanner, one of nature's noblemen,
made wagon excursions, driving also bands
of cattle, out to the prolific grass fields of
Camas prairie, and made expeditions over
into the Atahnum. Noah Chapman was
also one of those soon to enter this charm-
ing country, and George Gilmer, a Virgin-
ian, who had been much connected with
government work as teamster at The Dalles,
made his home on the pine flat, where is
now a postoffice bearing his name. There
was but little cattle-ranging in the Klickitat
or Yakima, until after the Indians were
gathered upon the Yakima agency, when
Father Wilbur was appointed agent. Soon
thereafter large bands of cattle began to run
and multiply. Benjamin Snipes, of The
Dalles, and W. H. Allen, now of North
Yakima, were among the cattle kings of
these endless bunchgrass hills. One of the
first to look upon these fields with an eye to
permanent occupancy was Filden M. Thorp,
a Missourian, who came to Oregon in 1844,
and was adventurous even beyond the aver-
age of his countrymen, who were daring as
Goths. Like Sol. Entrekick, at Celilo, he
petrified the Hudson Bay people by safely
shooting the Cascades in a canoe. In 1858
he was at the site of Goldendale, and in 1861
made a home in the uninhabited Moxee
valley. Life here was eventful by reason of
constant struggles single handed with un-
tamed nature, and on account of occasional
threats from the Indians, of whom old
Smohalinah, the arch-prophet, was chief.
But with that peculiarly firm fibre, that
makes up the spinal column of the
frontiersman, he overawed the Indians,
and outweathered the storms. His son,
Leonard P. Thorpe, who bore fitly as bold
a part, lives in opulence three miles from
North Yakima. In 1865 George W. Good-
win, of Illinois, located, in company with
his parents, the claim which now lies be-
tween the two Yakimas, being the first set-
tler in the vicinity. His father's house was
the first in old Yakima, and the grave of
his mother, who died in the December fol-
lowing settlement, was the first in the ceme-
tery of the city. Mr. Goodwin, who is a
live man, may as truly as any one be named
the founder of Yakima.

Space, however, forbids speaking at length
of Gamble, Cle-elum, of Gedis, of the Kitti-
tas, or of Captain Enoch W. Pike, of Gold-
endale, who braved the storms of a Klikki-
tat winter, in a scant shanty, which was
crushed in by the weight of snow. The
list of brave pioneers of this upper country
might be indefinitely lengthened.

THE WALLA WALLA COMMUNITY.

A POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR THE MINES—A SHIFTING POPULATION.

As to the Walla Walla region, we experi-
enced the same difficulty—that is, almost a
superabundance of brave deeds and ex-
ploits. After the Cayuse war, when the
lands of the Cayuse Indians were declared
by Governor Abernethy to be open for oc-
cupancy, Colonel James Taylor, now of As-
toria, formed a company in the Willamette
valley to colonize this region. Preparations
were well advanced, and cattle were secured,
when the enterprise was dissipated as by a
breath, by the report of gold in California.
Among the very first, if not the
first of all Americans, to reoccupy
the Walla Walla region, was Henry
M. Chase, of Newburyport, Mass.,
who came around Cape Horn in 1849, and
in August of the same year reached Astoria.
He began life "east of the mountains" as
trader among the Indians, in 1851. He also
opened a farm on his place on the Touchat,
but met with complete loss from the Indian
war of 1855. There was a total white popu-
lation of thirty souls in the Walla Walla
valley upon his expulsion in 1855. On his
return in 1861 he found several thousand.
The discovery of precious metals in Eastern
Oregon and Idaho filled Walla Walla with a
shifting population, as this became the
point of departure for the mines. The
names of such men as H. P. Isaacs, a native
of Philadelphia, who crossed the plains in
1850 and brought his family to Walla Walla
in 1861, and erected the flour mills in 1862;
Mr. Orley Hull, a native of New York, who
came to Oregon in 1850 and was stopped at
Walla Walla by its natural beauties and ad-
vantages, while he was on his way back to
Iowa; Dr. D. S. Baker, who early became a
trader and was the pioneer of all the railroad
building in the territory, with the exception
of a portage line at the Cascades—these all,
with many more that might be enumerated
—suggest the immense developments and
the huge business which have been rolled up
in Eastern Washington.

The roll of honor of the settlements, and
the business developments of Washington
would include hundreds of other names fully
as worthy as any mentioned here, for a
record of which we must refer the inquirer
to the history itself. It is only lack of time
and space that forbids the mention of the
pioneers of younger places like Colfax,
Cheney, Sprague, and the young giant, Spo-
kane Falls. We only attempt a brief, and
partial bird's-eye view of the subject, not
aiming at a complete catalogue, but select-
ing almost at random such names as will
suggest to the informed the faces and char-
acters of the whole army who took this state
from the hand of the savage, or from the
"mouth of the lion." To those not informed,
enough may be here found to provoke
further inquiry, and to suggest the way into
the wonderfully beautiful vistas and labyr-
inths of our early history; with scenes and
events sparkling with humor, dewy with
pathos, or frightful with suffering. Here is
depicted on the canvas of history in colors
that never fade, all the human passions and
hopes; and nowhere better than here on the
Northwest shore—not even on the classic
isles of Greece or the famous fields of Italy,
is the endeavor of human life more finely
traced. To understand this endeavor as it
exists in still living facts, we would again
refer the reader to the new history as throw-
ing light on much that has not otherwise
been made known. Scant as is this synop-
sis, enough has been said to illustrate how
and by what right Washington stands to-day
all ready to receive the crown of statehood.

While all the pioneers named and many
more have been influential in this great
work, we must accord especial praise to
those who dared to penetrate Washington
while it was still guarded by the English.
To the inquiry how it happened that the
United States got the territory when England
was making strenuous efforts to keep it, we
may say very briefly, that before the English
government knew it, the valley of the Colum-
bia and the waters of the Sound were in prac-
tical possession of the Americans.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

THE SEPARATION FROM OREGON—GOVERNOR STEVENS AND HIS LOYALTY.

In 1852 the people north of the Columbia,
having increased to about 10,000, felt them-
selves ready for a separate government, and
to that end the United States congress
framed an act which was approved March 2,
1853, by which the new territory was named
Washington and the eastern bound-
ary was fixed on the crest
of the Rocky Mountains. Some
regret has been felt that the ample dimen-
sions have since been curtailed so as to ex-
clude the rich "Pan Handle" of Idaho. The
governor, who, like the executive and judical
officers of the territory, was to serve by ap-
pointment of the authorities at Washington,
subsist on the princely salary of $1500 a year,
and the necessary capital buildings were to
be provided by an appropriation of $5000.
The suffrage at the first election was con-
ferred upon every "white male inhabitant,"
but the territory was left thereafter to name
the qualification of voters, providing only
that the franchise be restricted to the "citi-
zens" of the United States of the age of 21.
The delegate shall be chosen by popular
vote, and the capital shall be located by the
territorial legislature. Nine members should
constitute the council, and the house should
not exceed thirty.

The first governor, Isaac I. Stevens, was
one of the great military men of his age,
distinguished as it was by soldiers of
genius. He had served with gallantry in
the Mexican war, and showed such knowl-
edge of military science as to be called by
his general "the most promising officer of
his age." As governor of the territory he
was greatly admired and trusted, and gave
the office something of the luster for which it
is distinguished to the present time. In 1857
he was chosen delegate to congress by the
people of Washington, and but for his devo-
tion to the Union might have been living to-
day as a citizen. At the expiration
of his term of service he returned
to the Pacific coast to live, as
a simple citizen and builder of a new
state, but in 1861 went back to offer his ser-
vices to the Union government. Although a
Breckenridge democrat, he omitted no oc-
casion to advise Buchanan to remove from
his cabinet Floyd and Thompson, and to ac-
cept the counsels of Scott. Entering the
army in 1861, with the rank of colonel, he
had advanced to be major general in 1862,
and was shot, at the head of his regiment,
while bearing aloft the colors, in a skirmish
on the Rappahannock. Stevens stands to
Washington as Baker to Oregon.

Even the least allusion to the general
Indian war of 1855 must be omitted here.
It was a hard struggle for a community so
sparsely settled, and so much dismembered
by natural barriers; a war of endurance and
valor on the part of the whites and of
desperation on the part of the Indians. It
developed men of power and at least two
Indian characters, Lasker and Pee-pee-mox-
mox, will serve as models of savage cunning
and ferocity.

RETROSPECTIVE.

THAT WASHINGTON WILL BRING STRENGTH TO THE UNION IS PLAINLY SEEN.

This brief and incomplete view of the con-
quest of Washington from the Hudson Bay
Company, the Indians and nature enables
us to draw a few conclusions that will give
the clue to the answer to the question raised
at the beginning—whether Washington
would bring strength to the Union. We
certainly have seen strong qualities of
character displayed which still show their
presence. Prominent among them is that
element of character or constitution some-
times called inhabitativeness—the impulse
and determination to occupy a domain and
retain it. The Western man will fight for
his horses and his claim. As Judge Tourjee
once said humorously, the English-speak-
ing settlers squatted the hardest of any body.
The Anglo-Saxon law of land, not
allowed general scope in England,
and hampered even in the Atlantic
states, has free scope and hasgrown to a pas-
sion among the people of the West, espe-
cially in Washington. This is pre-eminently
a land of homes. Local ambition and pride
here reach their maximum. This produces
rivairies—keen but generous—and foretells
great results. Refined, it is love of home;
broadened, it becomes patriotism.

A second element in the character of the
people in possession of the territory is force
of will. No people have shown more capac-
ity to hold themselves to a line of position
and hardship and to keep steadily in view a
distant object. As a rule they enjoy dis-
solving difficulties and outweathering op-
position. Add to this hopefulness—an ideal
that lays hold on the future, drawing inspi-
ration and motive from what exists as
yet but in prospect, and the rugged
strength of will becomes refined and steady
in its action. Still add to this the belief
everywhere discoverable in the territory
that intelligence and virtue are essential ele-
ments in a state, that justice is a necessary
form of social development, and we discover
a virile political principle, which will make a
state anywhere—whether by the Ægean sea
or Puget sound.

While the American population is large,
there is also a strong admixture of the best
foreign blood, and the leaven of American
ideas as to the inherent dignity and rights of
the individual man, will leave room for in-
definite development and expansion to new
minds within the state itself.

These moral characteristics—since it is
men that make a state—are all augurs of
hope and justify the belief that the people of
Washington never need be shamed by a
domain and opportunity conspicuously
greater than themselves. We may there-
fore trust that so long as our central gov-
ernment "makes for righteousness," labor-
ing to guarantee to each state a republican
form of government and to secure each citi-
zen in his civil privileges, the new state will
furnish bone and sinew and brain for the
great endeavor.

H. S. LYMAN.

Seattle, Wash., is becoming greater than
ever before. Write to Eshelman, Llewellyn
& Co. for particulars.

MEN TO MAKE A STATE.

The Members of the Constitutional Convention.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Records of Integrity and Honor, and in Many Cases Hard Struggles With Early Poverty—A Well Chosen Body.

OLYMPIA, July 3.—Following are brief stories of the lives of some of the men who will assemble here to-morrow to begin the great work of making a constitution for the state of Washington. Not all the members have as yet been seen, and other sketches will follow these.

GWIN HICKS,

Of the Twenty-second district, is the young-
est member of the convention and the only
one born in the territory. He first saw the
light of day at Olympia, October 28, 1857,
and is therefore 31 years of age. At the age
of 10 his parents removed to Portland,
Oregon, where he learned the printer's trade
and prepared himself for college through
the public schools of that place. At the age
of 18 he entered the University of Californ-
ia, class '79, and sustained himself through
the four years' course by working at his
trade. At the end of his college days he
returned to Portland and entered the office
of the *Daily Herald* as a typesetter. Gradu-
ating from the case he did service as a
reporter on the various daily papers of that
place until 1883, when he received the nomi-
nation of the democratic party for the office
of justice of the peace for South Portland
precinct—the republican stronghold of the
city. Having been defeated at the polls by
seven votes, after having spent all his earn-
ings in the canvass he resolved, through the
encouragement of his brave little wife, to
whom he had just been married, to begin life
anew in Tacoma, whither they came in 1883.
Mr. Hicks took a position at the case again,
setting type on the Tacoma *Ledger* and *News*
as the opportunity for "subbing" occurred.
Subsequently he was offered and accepted
the position of city editor on the Tacoma
News, which place he held until he received
the appointment of deputy collector of inter-
nal revenue for Western Washington. He
held the office for four years and voluntarily
resigned March 4. Of his administration of
the office the collector says: "In accepting
your resignation this office takes pleasure in
commending you as a faithful and efficient
officer and thanks you for the able and satis-
factory manner in which you have per-
formed the duties of your office." Mr.
Hicks then accepted the position of general
manager of The Tacoma Real Estate and
Stock Exchange, which placee he held at
the time of his election to the constitutional
convention.

HIRAM E. ALLEN,

Of the Third district, Spokane Falls, is a re-
publican. He was born August 1, 1857, at
Crawfordsville, Ind. He is the youngest son
of Dr. Joseph S. Allen, surgeon of the Tenth
Indiana volunteers. He came to Washing-
ton territory in June, 1872, and has resided
at Olympia and Spokane Falls ever since.
He has practiced law at the latter place for
ten years with his brother, Joseph S. Allen,
and others; is now in partnership with
Willis S. Walker, late of Columbus, O. He
has grown up in the territory, having ar-
rived here when 15 years of age, and is per-
sonally acquainted with its most important
and older communities. He has a wife and
two children, all natives of the territory.
Mr. Allen is a brother of Hon. J. B. Allen, dele-
gate to congress from Washington terri-
tory, and is one of the youngest members of
the constitutional convention.

JACOB T. ESHELMAN,

The only minister of the gospel elected to
the convention is from the Eleventh district.
He was chosen by the democrats. He was
born near Memphis, Mo., May 8, 1852; came
to this coast May 10, 1876; taught school two
years in California, Napa county; came to
the territory September, 1878; lived in
Klickitat county till November 1887, thence
moved to North Yakima to take charge of
the Christian church. He is still its pastor.
Since going to Yakima he was appointed
chief clerk of the United States land office
there, and still holds that position, although
he has sent in his resignation. He is a resi-
dent of Yakima county, although nominated
by the Klickitat democratic convention, they
not having forgotten the service rendered
them while he lived there, and remembering
his running qualities, having been three
times elected in Klickitat when the repub-
lican majority was about 400 votes. Mr.
Eshelman occupies a high standing as a
minister of the Christian church. His abil-
ity as a pulpit orator and his worth as a
Christian man are well known in his dis-
trict. He is a man of splendid business hab-
its and judgment, and has made considera-
ble money in the real estate business.

JOHN M. KINNEAR,

Of Seattle, attorney-at-law and member of
the constitutional convention from the
Twentieth district, was born at West Point,
Indiana; removed with his parents to Wal-
nut Grove, Illinois, in 1850; was a student in
the Washington high school and Eureka
college there, and after passing through
these schools entered Knox college, Gales-
burgh, Ill., where he pursued a regular
classical course for three and one-half years.
Left Knox college and entered the army in
1862 and carried a musket for three years as
a private soldier; served in the Army of the
Cumberland and was engaged in over twenty
regular battles. After the war he was se-
lected by his regiment as historian, and in
1868 wrote and published a history of his
regiment and brigade, consisting of 146
pages.

After the war he took a course of law in
the Chicago law school, and was admitted to
the bar in 1868, and practiced his profession
at Paxton, Ill., from that time until he re-
moved to Seattle in 1883, six years ago.
During his residence at Paxton he was city
attorney for three years, and was afterward
master of chancery of his district for four
years, and for six years was the attorney of
the First National bank of that city.

Mr. Kinnear was elected to the territorial
legislature of 1886-6, from Seattle, King
county, and framed and introduced in that
body some sixteen bills, eight of which be-
came laws. He was also elected last Novem-
ber to the council, or upper house of the
legislature on the republican ticket
by a large majority, but will not
take his seat on account of the organiza-
tion of the new state. Has always been a
republican.

GEORGE COMEGYS,

The only republican member from the
Seventh district is 50 years of age. He was
born in St. Charles county, Mo., and came to
Oregon with his father in 1850. By his father's
death he was left an orphan at the age
of 14, since which time he has made his own
way in the world. He is a graduate of the
Willamette University; was admitted to
practice law in the supreme court of Oregon
in 1877; immigrated to Whitman county,
Washington territory 1878 and has resided
there ever since, engaged in law practice,
stock raising and mining. Was elected to
represent Whitman county in the territorial
legislature of 1881, was elected speaker of
the house both at the regular and special
session of that year. Was nominated for
delegate to constitutional convention with-
out solicitation on his part. He has never
sought office, has been moderately success-
ful financially, has no kick against the
world and has a wife and four children.

WILLIAM F. PROSSER,

The colleague of R. O. Dunbar of the Elev-
enth district, is a republican. He was born
on the 16th of March, 1834, near Williams-
port, Pa.; was educated in the common
schools of that state, attending the Johns-
town academy for three terms; engaged in
teaching school, studying law and surveying
until 20 years of age, when he emigrated, in
1854, across the plains to California; engaged
in mining, chiefly in Trinity county; was
second lieutenant of the Trinity Rangers, a
company organized to assist the regular
troops in the Indian wars of 1855-9 about
Humboldt bay; was the first republican
candidate of the republican party in Trinity
county for the legislature of California in
1860; went East at the breaking out of the
War of the Rebellion in 1861; enlisted as a
private in the "Anderson Troop;" served in
the Army of the Cumberland throughout the
war; took part in the battles of Shiloh, Stone
River, Chickamauga, Siege of Knoxville and
many others; was commissioned as major
of the Second Tennessee cavalry regiment in
March, 1863; lieutenant-colonel same reg-
iment in March, 1864, and colonel in June,
1865. After the war, was located on a farm
seven miles from Nashville, Tenn.; was
elected to the Tennessee legislature in 1867;
was elected to congress from the Nashville
district in 1868; was postmaster at Nashville
for three years; was one of the commission-
ers from the state of Tennessee to the Cen-
tennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876;
was appointed special agent of the general
land office for Oregon and Washington ter-
ritory in March, 1879; served in that capac-
ity for six years; was removed in the early
part of Cleveland's administration; located
a homestead in 1882 upon the site of the
present town of Prosser, Yakima county;
was elected auditor of Yakima county for
two years in 1886, and was elected a member
of the constitutional convention in
May, 1889, from the counties
of Yakima and Klickitat, receiving
the largest number of votes cast for any can-
didate in that district; was married in 1880
at Seattle to Miss Flora Thornton; has two
children, a son and a daughter.

JESSE F. VAN NAME,

Of Kalama, is the democratic member from
the Thirteenth district. He is 32 years of
age, and was born in Earlville, La Salle
county, Ill. At the age of 10 his parents re-
moved to Grant county, Wis., where they
still reside. At the age of 15 he returned to
Earlville and attended school there two
years, graduating from the Earlville High
school. He then taught school for a short
time in Illinois, went to Dakota during the
Black Hills mining excitement and thence
went to Kansas, staying there about a year,
and then to Colorado, settling at Loveland,
a small town fifty miles north of Denver.
He read law with Judge Jeff McAnnelly, of
Fort Collins, Col. From there he went into
New Mexico and Arizona prospecting, and
was engaged some time in the forwarding
and commission business. In the spring of
1883 came to this territory, going first to
Walla Walla. In the fall of the same year
came to the Cowlitz valley, taught school
and read law. In the fall of 1886 received
the nomination for county treasurer on the
democratic ticket, but was defeated by a
small majority. In the spring of 1887 was
appointed by Judge Frank Allyn, of the
Second judicial district, as clerk of the
court for this county, holding the office
eighteen months, when he resigned to enter
into the practice of his profession, having in
the meantime been admitted to the bar.
During his incumbency of the office of clerk
was appointed by the board of county com-
missioners to fill a vacancy in the office of
county treasurer, holding the office for the
period of one year, his term expiring March
4, 1889. In April, 1889, he removed to
Kalama and opened an office.

R. O. DUNBAR.

The well-known member from the Eleventh
district, R. O. Dunbar, of Goldendale, was
born in Illinois, April 26, 1845, crossed the
plains to Oregon in 1846, was educated in the
Willamette university, studied law in
Olympia with Hon. Elwood Evans and was
admitted to the bar in 1870. Has been prac-
ticing his profession in the territory ever
since, excepting about a year and a half
devoted to the practice of law in The Dalles,
Oregon. Removed to Goldendale in Klicki-
tat county in 1877, where he has resided ever
since. In 1888 was elected probate judge of
Klickitat county and also a member of the
territorial council. Served as a member of
the legislature (in the council) in the session
of 1879, and was chairman of the judiciary
committee and an active member of othe-
committees. In 1882 was elected prosecuting
attorney of the district of Clarke, Skamania,
Klickitat, Yakima and Kittitas counties,
was speaker of the legislature (House) in the
Fall of 1885. Is in favor of submitting the
questions of prohibition and woman suffrage
to the people by separate amendments. Mr.
Dunbar has been a prominent candidate for
congressional honors before the last three
republican territorial conventions, but his
failure to receive the nomination did not
dampen his ardor for the republican party
as he made an earnest canvass of the territory
for his successful rival each time.

B. B. GLASCOCK.

The only democratic member from the
Fourth district, B. B. Glascock, was born
Dec. 6, 1843, in Ralls county, Missouri;
went to California in 1852; lived in Yolo
county till 1867, after which lived in Colusa
county until 1883, when he came to Wash-
ington territory and located at Sprague in
the business of farming and stock raising.
Was a member of the last constitutional
convention of California and a member of
the senate of the next two sessions of the
legislature following. His business since
locating in Washington territory has been
general, such as farming 1600 acres of land,
stock raising, grain dealing, real estate and
insurance.

A. J. WEST,

One of the democratic members from the
Fourteenth district, lives at Aberdeen. Ar-
nold J. West was born in County Roscom-
mon, Ireland, Dec. 13, 1839. Emigrated to
Port Royal, Norfolk county, Ontario, when
5 years old. There received his common
school education. Taught school one year
and then went to work in a sawmill. When
the war broke out in 1861 he went to Saginaw,
Mich., and enlisted as a private in
Company I, Sixteenth Michigan
Volunteer Infantry, March 24, 1864,
was commissioned first lieutenant, Company
L, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry;
participated in sixteen hard-fought battles;
was wounded September 30, 1864, while
charging Fort Wheaton; was in command
of his company at the surrender of General
Lee, and consequently took part in the cere-
monies of the surrender. Lee surrendered
his army and cohorts to the Third brigade,
First division, Fifth army corps, of which
the Sixteenth Volunteer infantry was an im-
portant part. He received a commission as
captain May 11, 1865, and was honorably dis-
charged May 15, 1865. After this he returned
to Saginaw, Mich., and again went to work
in a sawmill, until by industry and frugality,
he had a sufficient amount of capital and
credit to start a small sawmill of his own.
He was fourteen years in the sawmill busi-
ness in Michigan, during which time he filled
the offices of township clerk and treasurer,
justice of the peace and postmaster to the
entire satisfaction of the people. He first
visited Washington territory in July, 1883,
and moved his family to Aberdeen in June,
1884, and there embarked in the manufac-
ture of lumber. Was unanimously nomi-
nated and received the highest number of
votes of any delegate from the Fourteenth
district.

DR. N. G. BLALOCK.

Walla Walla sends two democratic mem-
bers. One of them is Dr. N. G. Blalock, who
was born in Western North Carolina Febru-
ary 17, 1836. His father was a farmer with
limited means. He was educated in the
common schools, except one year in Tuscu-
lum college, Tennessee, having to pay his
way while in college by chopping wood and
making rails of evenings and mornings and
Saturdays. August 1, 1857, was married to
Panthe A. Durham, of High Shoals, N. C.
Entered Jefferson Medical college in 1859
and graduated from that institution in 1861.
Went to Central Illinois, near Decatur, and
practiced medicine twelve years. In 1862
was commissioned as assistant surgeon of
the One Hundred and Fifteenth regiment
Illinois volunteers. In 1863 was discharged
on account of failing health. In 1871 his
wife died, leaving him with two small boys,
only one of whom is living, Dr. Y. C. Bla-
lock, and practicing medicine in Walla
Walla. In 1876 he was married to Marie E.
Greenfield, of Mount Zion, Illinois. In 1873
moved to Walla Walla with his family and a
number of other immigrants; was on the
road four months with teams; arrived with-
out any means. Entered into the practice
of medicine, investing all the money he had
made in lands and in opening up and im-
proving what was termed "dry foothill
lands," which, up to this time had
been considered worthless for agricultural
purposes, but which proved to be the most
productive land. In 1881 he raised on 2200
acres 90,000 bushels of wheat, and on 1060
acres of this farm, in a solid body, a little
over 50,000 bushels, being an average of over
fifty bushels per acre. In 1878 and '79 he
built a flume from the mountains down to
the valley, a distance of twenty-eight miles,
costing $56,000, for the purpose of convey-
ing lumber, wood and rails. December 24,
1885, his wife died, leaving him with two
little girls. He is still engaged in the active
practice of his profession.

R. W. FAIRWEATHER,

The republican member from Sprague, Lin-
coln county, Fourth district, is of Irish de-
scent. He was born in St. Johns, New
Brunswick, in 1852. Came to the United
States in 1865. Commenced railroading in
Wyoming in 1868. Came to Washington ter-
ritory in 1871. Engaged in railroading and
steamboating until 1883. Was general freight
and passenger agent of the Northern Pacific
Railroad Company and Oregon Steam Navi-
gation Company for six years. Believed
Dr. D. L. Baker as manager of the Walla
Walla & Columbia River Railroad Company
in 1879. Was superintendent of the Idaho
division of the Northern Pacific railroad for
three years during its construction. Since
engaged in banking, merchandising, mining
and lumbering. He is president of the First
National bank, of Sprague, and director of
the First National bank, of Spokane Falls.
He was elected mayor of Sprague in 1884
and member of the republican territorial
central committee for six years. Is chief
of ordnance on Governor Moore's staff,
with rank of colonel. He was married in
1875 to Matilda Curtis, at Kalama. He has
generally been successful in all undertakings.
Was nominated by the republicans of the
Fourth district and elected by the largest
vote. Mr. Fairweather has resided in the
territory nearly nineteen years, and probably
has the most extensive personal acquaintance
of any person in it.

FRANCIS HENRY,

Of Olympia, democratic member from the
Twenty-fourth district, is a lawyer by pro-
fession, and proprietor of an abstract of
titles in Thurston county. He is 62 years of
age, was born in Galena, Ill., and says that
he has always lived in the West. Served as
a lieutenant in the Mexican war, came to
California in 1851, to Washington territory
to reside in 1862, since which time he has
been a resident of Olympia. He has served
three terms in the territorial legislature as
member of the lower house from Thurston
county; was a delegate to the constitutional
convention of 1878; has served four terms
as probate judge of Thurston county, and
several terms upon the board of trustees of
the town of Olympia, the two last as presi-
dent of the board; was chief clerk of the
council at last term of the legislature. He
is now clerk of the supreme court of the ter-
ritory and treasurer of the city of Olympia.

DR. H. C. WILLISON,

Democratic member of the constitutional
convention from Port Townsend, is 44 years
of age, of Scotch descent, and a practicing
physician. He was born on a farm in Tip-
pecanoe county, Indiana, near by where the
celebrated battle of Tippecanoe was fought,
and graduated from the University of the
City of New York. Served on the medical
staff of the department of public charities
and correction of the city of New York.
Came to Washington territory in January,
1875; settled at Tacoma. Was appointed
physician to the territorial asylum and pen-
tentiary at Steilacoom on the 1st of Janu-
ary, 1874. The insane were at that time
farmed out by contract to be kept at so
much per diem. Principally through Dr.
Willison's efforts in exposing the many
glaring faults of the contract system of
keeping the insane, and the advantages of
establishing a hospital for their treatment
on scientific principles, the legislature took
up and passed a bill drafted by Dr. Willison
and other medical men, who actively es-
poused the cause, establishing the Washing-
ton hospital for the insane on its present
basis. Dr. Willison removed to Port Town-
send in 1885, where he has been constantly
engaged in the practice of his profession.
He is at present territorial health officer of
the Puget sound collection district. Dr.
Willison belongs to no church, but affiliates
with the Presbyterians. He was the unan-
imous choice of the county delegates from
the three counties which compose the Fif-
teenth district. He has written considerable
for publication on medical and other sub-
jects of public interest.

M. M. GODMAN,

Of Dayton, the democratic member from
the Ninth district, was born in the state of
Missouri, on the 1st of January, 1856, where
he lived until the fall of 1870, at which time
he went to California. There he attended
school at the Pacific Methodist college, grad-
uating from this institution in 1877; then
he began the study of law, and was admit-
ted to the bar of that state. In September,
1880, he came to the territory, locating at
Dayton, where he has since been actively
engaged in the practice of law. At the gen-
eral election held in 1888, he was elected a
member of the territorial council, being the
only democrat elected to that body. At the
election in May last, he was elected a mem-
ber of the convention by a greater number of
votes than any other man in his district.

C. H. WARNER,

One of the democratic members from the
Sixth district, was born in New York state
in 1836, and emigrated with his parents to
Wisconsin in 1847, thence to Illinois in 1854.
He was educated at Mt. Morris, Ill., col-
lege, taught school from 1858 to 1861, and
studied law. On account of ill health he
was forced to give up his studies, and in 1862
went to California and engaged in the cattle
business in Sierra county. Removed to
Oakland in 1867 and went into the flouring
mill business, which occupation he has con-
tinued to follow. He came to Washington
territory in the fall of 1879, locating at Col-
fax, where he has since resided, engaged in
the same business—flouring mill. He was a
member of the legislature of 1883, appoint

His parents moved to Oregon by way of the plains in ox teams in 1853 settled on a farm in Umpqua now Douglas county, in the year 1854 Mr Mires lived there on the farm until he was 21 years of age. He was educated at Umpqua academy, Wilber, Douglas county, Or., and Christian college, Monmouth, Polk county, Oregon. Taught school about two years and worked in a printing office some time. Was appointed United States mail agent on the route from Portland to Roseburg, Or, September 26 1877, which position he filled until September 9, 1880, when he resigned and went immediately to Ann Arbor, Mich. where he took a full law course in the University of Mich where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws on the 20th day of March, 1882 During his last year at the university he was private clerk to Hon Thomas M. Cooley, then chief justice of the supreme court of Michigan and dean of the law college, now chairman of the interstate commerce commission. He returned to Oregon and was admitted to the bar April 28, 1882 and immediately formed a law partnership with Hon W R Willis, at Roseburg Or, where he remained until the spring of 1883 On the 11th day of September 1882 he was elected chief clerk of the senate Oregon legislature, and filled that position during the twelfth regular session of the Oregon legislative assembly At this session Hon J. N. Dolph was elected United States senator for the first term In the spring of 1883 he removed to Ellensburgh, where he has resided ever since When the town of Ellensburgh was incorporated February 26, 1885, he was elected its first mayor was re-elected mayor for a second term December 13 1886 Since the expiration of his first term he has continually been city attorney and city treasurer, which positions he still retains When the Ellensburgh National bank was organized he was elected its vice-president. He has always been prominent in politics as a straight-out republican

A. A LINDSLEY,

Republican member from the Twelfth district, of Union Ridge Clarke county, was born in Wisconsin in 1848 raised in New York state and moved to Portland, Or., in 1868 was employed some years as surveyor and civil engineer moved to San Francisco in 1874, was elected surveyor of the city and county of San Francisco for two years term in 1879, moved to Clarke county, W T in 1881, was a member of the territorial legislature in 1886–6, and is engaged in dairying and stock raising on Lewis river

LEWIS SOHNS,

Republican member from the Twelfth district was born in Germany on April 29 1827 and came to this coast in 1852 He worked as a painter up to 1866, then began mercantile business at Vancouver, the firm known as Sohns & Schuele He was also engaged in the manufacturing business on Puget sound and on the Columbia river He built the first barrel factory in the territory at Puyallup and in 1883, in connection with other gentlemen, established the First National bank of Vancouver, of which institution he was elected president and held that position ever since. Once he represented the county of Clarke in the upper house of the legislature; held the office of mayor of Vancouver for six years in succession, was appointed by Governor Squire and reappointed by Governor Semple a trustee of Washington's School for Defective Youth

J J WEIGENBURGER

Is a republican, but was elected as an independent from the Sixteenth district He was born in Bureau county Illinois, February 4, 1855 From there emigrated to California in the fall of 1862. He was reared in Nevada City, Cal where his parents now reside He was admitted to the bar in California November 10 1879 He removed from Nevada City, and first came to Washington territory in January 1883 He first went to Whatcom, January 19th, 1883 and has resided there ever since, having been stranded in the boom of 1883. He never held any important public office was deputy district attorney in Nevada county, California in 1882 He has been city attorney of Whatcom for four years, and now holds that place, also has been justice of the peace there

D BUCHANAN,

The republican member from Ritzville, in the Eighth district, was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland February 25 1820, immigrated from there to Columbia county Wisconsin, in 1850 His occupation is that of a farmer He came to the territory in 1885 from Columbia county Wisconsin He never held any public office of importance before, never sought or tried to get such, and in the present instance it came to him without solicitation or effort on his part

E. M SULLIVAN,

The only republican member from the Sixth district, was born in Eaton county, Mich July 31, 1850 He removed with his father's family to Nebraska in the fall of 1855, where he remained until 1862, in which year they crossed the plains, reaching the Willamette valley in the fall of the same year where he resided till the fall of 1877, at which time he went to Whitman county He was admitted to practice law at Colfax in the year 1880 where he has since resided and practiced law He was elected prosecuting attorney of Whitman county in 1884, serving the full term of two years

D. J CROWLEY,

The only republican member from Walla Walla, Tenth district, is a partner of Hon John B Allen, the delegate in congress He was born near Bangor, Maine February 11, 1854, came to the territory in February, 1880, has practiced law and never held a public office before His parentage is Irish Mr Crowley is known far and wide as a very excellent lawyer

E. JEFFS,

Of the Eighteenth district, King county, was born in New York sixty two years ago, has been in the territory thirty-two years, was justice of the peace in King county for fifteen years, and is a democrat

DR J C KELLOGG,

Of the Eighteenth district lately moved from Coupeville to Seattle He is an old pioneer, came into the country when it was a part of Oregon, was the first settler of South Bay, is 68 years old, was born in Yates county N Y and has been a member of the territorial legislature several terms

JUDGE JOHN HOYT,

Of Seattle is a native of Ohio is 47 years of age and is engaged in the banking business, as one of the firm of Dexter Horton & Co, of Seattle has been in Washington territory ten years for eight of which he was judge of the supreme court, was formerly governor of Arizona and a member of the legislature of Michigan two terms and once speaker of the house

FRANK M DAYTON

Editor of the Davenport *Times* of Lincoln county, is a native of Missouri 40 years old was raised in Illinois, and came to the territory in 1882, settled at Spokane Falls was printer, publisher and editor of several papers in Illinois and California, established the Spokane Falls *Review*, has never held any important office before

JOHN M REED

Democratic member from Whitman county Seventh district, lives in Oakesdale, has been in the territory ten years, was born in Missouri forty-seven years ago, lived in Oregon ten years was a member of the Oregon legislature from Clackamas, has been county commissioner of Whitman county four years He is a farmer

O R JOY

Of Boisfort Lewis county is a farmer and milk owner, was born in New Hampshire and is 59 years old. He has been in the territory eleven years. He is a republican member from the Twenty first district. He has never had an office before but has assisted in arranging many of the mining laws in California where he went from New Hampshire in 1849

COL IRL-TEN T DYER

Col I P Dyer one of the republican members from the Nineteenth district is a native of Missouri born in Warren county thirty three years ago He is the newest married member of the convention His bride is Miss Mary A Pontius of Seattle his marriage taking place June 18 Mr Dyer is a partner of Richard Osborn, of Seattle, in the legal business He graduated in the Central Wesleyan college at Warrenton, Mo, in 1874 with the highest honors of his class, taught school for three years, studied law, was admitted in 1875, removed to St. Louis was chief clerk of the registry department of the post office there, was city attorney of St. Louis in 1885 6 and prosecuting attorney for St. Louis county, was twice the unanimous choice of the republicans for the legislature colonel of the National Guards of Missouri, and as a member of the national convention of Chicago General Gresham had no adherent so true, tried and steadfast as Col Dyer When he settled in Seattle he became prominently identified with the best interests of the city He was the first president of the Harrison legion of Seattle and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity

THOMAS M REED

Thomas Milburne Reed of Olympia, (Twenty-fourth district) was born in Sharpsburg May December 8 1825 His grandfather Thomas Reed of Scotch Irish origin, was among the earliest pioneers of the then Far West" We might dwell with profit and pleasure in contemplating those early times which gave origin to the name Kentucky—the dark and bloody ground—upon the trials, privations and dangers of that hardfisted vigorous men who, reliving alone upon their native courage and their good rifle trusted in God and carried civilization and American settlements west of the Alleghanies The inheritance of many of the same qualities accounts almost entirely for Mr Reed's choice of the duty or theory of his own life work

Common schools at that time were unknown in Kentucky When he was at the age of 12 years, Mr Reed's mother died and he was thrown upon the world to depend entirely upon his own efforts At that early age, with steady purpose and high resolves during spring and summer he labored at farm work at $8 per month, with which he clothed himself and paid for his schooling during the winter months At the age of 18 he undertook the teaching of a country school and we have heard him say that by studying to keep up with his classes and maintain himself in his novel vocation in the four months he taught he learned more than in all his previous school experience In his 20th year he accepted the situation of clerk in a country store, and at the close of his second year had become its chief accountant Soon there after the discovery of gold invited hardy, adventurous spirits to California To young Reed, this field was most attractive He left Kentucky, he and a single companion being the first migration from his neighborhood to the new El Dorado In the schooner Major Fistland, they started from New Orleans to Chagres, and from Panama in the ship Sylph, for San Francisco, where they arrived July 26, 1849 The first two years in California were devoted to mining with varied success He then formed a partnership with Hon John Conness late United States senator from California, and engaged in mercantile business at Georgetown El Dorado county Here he continued to reside till December 1857 The breaking out of the Fraser river gold excitement brought the Puget sound region into notice and Mr Reed was among the great exodus to this Northern region He then removed to Olympia, which, with the exception of what two years spent in Idaho, has since been his home During Mr Reed's residence in California he had been elected to the board of supervisors of El Dorado county (an office analogous to county commissioner or judge of county court), also held the office of county treasurer He has filled many prominent positions of honor and trust in Washington territory Upon the Salmon river excitement—the historic name for the gold fever which followed the discovery of gold in Southeastern Washington, now Idaho territory—Mr Reed went to Lewiston, the chief city of the new mining regions in the spring of 1862 and was returned a member of the Washington house of representatives for the annual session of 1862 3 of which body he was elected speaker in March, 1863 Idaho territory had been cut off from Washington Mr Reed continuing his residence in Idaho, was elected a member of the legislature of that territory in 1864 He returned to Olympia in 1865 During Mr Reed's residence in Idaho he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law and though the profession was not consonant with his tastes he acquired considerable practice, for his other varied accomplishments he had qualified himself as a practical surveyor and civil engineer, and upon his return to Olympia, became chief clerk in the office of the United States surveyor general, the duties of which he discharged creditably for seven years Retiring therefrom, he resumed his profession of surveyor In 1876 he was elected a member of the council of the Washington legislature of which body he was chosen president at the session of 1877 During the summer of 1877 he visited the Atlantic states having been elected commissioner to the Presbyterian general assembly, to represent the Puget sound presbytery At the close of his legislative career he was appointed by the governor auditor general of the territory an office which he has filled for ten years.

H F SUKSDORF

One of the democratic members from Spokane Falls, Third district, is H F Suksdorf, who was born in Schleswig Holstein, Germany in 1843 came with his parents to America in 1858 and settled on a farm in Scott county Iowa He worked on the farm until 20 years of age After that alternated farm work with studies at the Quincy, Ill, academy and the Iowa State university at Iowa City Graduated from the law department of the latter in 1870 Read law with Martin & Murphy in Davenport Mr Murphy was subsequently elected a member of congress Was appointed a deputy U S marshal to take the census of Davenport in 1870 Was elected a delegate to the liberal republican national convention which met at Cincinnati in 1872 and nominated Horace Greeley for president Came to Oregon in 1872 Was deputy clerk in Portland under James A Smith Was appointed U S supervisor of census for Oregon in 1880 Came to Washington in 1881 and settled in Spokane county to engage in farming which is his present occupation

DR. T T MINOR.

There are several physicians in the convention, but none better known than Dr T T Minor of Seattle a progressive man of sound judgment He hails from Connecticut is 45 years of age educated in the public schools of New Haven, and earned out side of school hours means enough to learn the profession of medicine In August, 1861 at 17 years of age he volunteered as a private soldier in the Seventh Connecticut regiment, was made hospital steward, and afterwards appointed assistant surgeon of the First South Carolina regiment He resigned in 1864 on account of sickness resumed his medical studies, and received his diploma from Yale in 1867 In 1868 Dr Minor came to this coast for the Smithsonian Institution, and was so charmed with it that he determined to make it his home His career in Seattle is familiar to every body in the territory He has been a member of many conventions been mayor of the city, and identified with every public enterprise

DR S H MARIY,

Of the First district is a native of Norwalk O 42 years of age and lives at Colville He has been in the territory seven years and formerly represented Whatcom, San Juan and Skagit counties in the territorial legislature where he was instrumental in placing the insane asylum in Pierce county He is a practicing physician and has a stock ranch

LEWIS NACE

Of Walla Walla county is from the Ninth district is 47 years of age was born in Germany and came to this country in 1847 was raised in Pennsylvania, came to the territory in 1859 located in Walla Walla county and has been there ever since, farming and raising stock He is a democrat.

JAMES A KING M D

From the Seventh district is a democratic member a farmer living near Pullman, Whitman county He was born in McDonough county Illinois in 1844 settled in Walla Walla went to Whitman in 1880 was deputy circuit clerk in Illinois and was once county commissioner in Umatilla county, Oregon

P C SULLIVAN

Of Tacoma the Twenty second district is 30 years of age and a lawyer, was born in Nebraska came to the territory in 1883 and settled in Olympia with his brother in the legal business went to Tacoma eighteen months ago never held office before is a republican

DR J J TRAVIS

Of the first district has lived in Colville but a few years He is a native of Tennessee, about 35 years of age Mr Travis is a democrat and was sent to the Colville agency by the last administration

J J Brown of Spokane Falls, is an Ohio man by birth forty five years of age He was raised in Indiana and is a lawyer by profession He went to Kansas some years ago thence to Oregon and from there to Spokane Falls Here probably the richest man in that city with an abiding faith in the great future Mr Brown is president of the new Browne National bank of that city In politics he is a democrat, and represents the second district

GEORGE H STEVENSON

Of the Twelfth district is a democrat and is the only fisherman in the convention He is from Cascades Skamania county, and was born in Iron county, Mo came to the territory in 1882 was auditor of Skamania county and a member of the last territorial legislature

THOMAS HAYTON,

Of the Seventeenth district is a republican is 57 years of age and a farmer in Skagit county near La Conner He came to the territory in 1876

B A BICKLEY

A republican from the Eighteenth district is a self-educated man a native of Pennsylvania, 51 years old is superintendent of schools of Kittitas county, and lives near Ellensburgh

H M LITTLE

Of Lacomb is a republican from the Twenty third district is a school teacher of the public schools in Lacomb and a member of the city council

C F RAY

Of Steilacoom is one of the county commissioners of Pierce county and has held the offices for a number of years He is about 45 years of age

HON E P FERRY

One of the Foremost Men in Washington—His Present Work

When the republican party gave to Washington territory a governor in the person of Hon J P Ferry it brought into public life one of our most respected private citizens From the day of Mr Ferry's arrival in the territory he has been one of the foremost men in all Washington always contributing in some form to the development of the country, and in assisting those who needed aid in the securing of their homes and farms He is the kind of a man who is a part of and one of the people and one of the most approachable men of the times

When governor of the territory he did not surround himself with any of the pomp of office, nor was he as governor any less approachable than as a private citizen There are men who unconsciously make warm friends of those with whom they come in contact, and it is done without any effort or attempt. Such men inspire confidence and an unmistakable liking that spring spontaneously and form a lasting impression

A writer of note, and a philosopher is the author of the statement "that no two men possessing ordinary intelligence ever meet and converse for the first time, that each does not form an impression of the other, either good or bad and the individual most free from mannerisms, or forms unless he possess an offensive familiarity is the one who never suffers from first impressions" Those acquainted with Governor Ferry will recognize in him the kind of a man above described His business methods are crisp, but not distasteful He is firm but not arbitrary There is no mistaking his ways or misunderstanding his answers, but in all of it no enmity is engendered, nor does it leave a sting

For instance, the president of a bank is frequently called upon to loan money and not unfrequently to men whose credit is strained already or whose collaterals are insufficient Such a man, if he should approach the subject of our sketch with this mission would encounter the inevitable no said in such a way that he must perforce admire the man who refused him

The present duties of Governor Ferry in his unofficial work with his committee and in the distribution of supplies and means to those made destitute by the Seattle fire are both vexatious and appalling Vexatious because the unworthy and undeserving are the most persistent, while the real needy are the least exacting Some of the scenes that are enacted in this committee room would and does, soften the heart of anyone In other instances, where imposition is attempted, the indignation it arouses drives the offender from the presence of the committee a thoroughly shamed and defeated man and the beauty of the work is that not a mistake is made The governor recognizes the fact that the help given Seattle comes from warm and honest hearts all over America, and he, with the committee of which Mr Lewis is chairman are conscientious in their work exercising a much greater guard than would be done if distributing their own personal funds

Governor Ferry is president of the Puget Sound National bank and up to the period of the fire, he was as faithful in attendance upon his duties as any subordinate of the concern Since the fire however he has devoted his entire time to the relief of the sufferers His home is the rendezvous of friends and acquaintances, and in all of its appointments and surroundings it suggests the one word neighborly "—All of the above could have been reduced to the following statement that Gov Ferry is a plain, unassuming matter of fact man, in the sixties in age—who is free from show or parade, and who is straightforward in his conversation and dealings yet warm hearted With a host of friends in all walks of life from the day laborer, the farmer the merchant, banker and profession

There seems to be with one accord a universal desire to see Gov Ferry the first governor of the state of Washington and from the determination of the man there is reason for this popularity

GRAY'S HARBOR

Energetic Efforts for Connection With Puget Sound and Portland by Rail

MONTESANO June 29

Heavy rains have fallen for nearly a week In fact the rain has been so constant that the "oldest settler" is getting restless and wants to speak However, much of the rain was needed

People here are still agitating the cause of better, cheaper and more convenient communication between Gray's harbor and Portland and the cities on the Sound We will soon have the latter, however, as the Puget Sound & Gray's Harbor Railroad Company has finished its road to the deep water beyond Hamuhne and it is hoped that a steamer will soon make daily trips from that point connecting Montesano with Tacoma and Seattle by an eight hour run Possibly this steamer may not be put on until the road is finished and the trains arrive at the depot in this place, which will be about October 1

But we also want the other outlet with no competition I resent rates from Portland are too high and the service too unreliable Why does not the enterprising O R & N Co put a steamer in at Gray's harbor on her way from Portland to and from the sound? Of course some childishly petulant and narrow gauged people at the pretty towns of Aberdeen and Hoquiam tell the navigators that it is difficult to go up the river to Montesano but they should bury these petty jealousies and work together for the common good Montesano is working for the development of Gray's harbor and of the whole Washington and we hope our brethren on the flats will quit rooting and misrepresenting Montesano and help us on with the noble work

The city council has made a move for fire protection and have sent authorized persons to Portland to select and buy machinery

The contract for the erection of a new court house for Chehalis county was awarded to a Mr Vail last Friday This will be a beautiful acquisition to the city The builder is a new comer from the East and has a reputation as a skillful and reliable mechanic

There seems now hardly a doubt of the early construction of the Puget Sound & Chehalis Valley railroad from Olympia to these points at Montesano It there is no hitch in arrange the work is to begin in thirty days

Parties from Eastern Washington representing strong capitalists were here last week looking for investments, especially with a view to the erection of a sawmill and sash door and molding factory They were delighted with the location, the prospects and opportunities and promised to return within thirty days

Seattle parties have bought a fine tract of land just west of the city limits and will plat it for the boom that will come in a few weeks with the two new railroads

G W B

THE BLUE STREAK LINE

Nelson Bennett's Fairhaven & Southern Railroad.

BELLINGHAM BAY HARBOR

Wonderful Resources of Building Material and Gold, Silver, Lead and Coal Brought to Deep Water by This Road

The Blue Streak Line has come to stay, and with it will grow one of the coming important cities on Puget Sound The attention of the entire public in Washington territory is respectfully directed to this much needed railway because of the fact that the busy projector of this new railway has never asked for a subsidy, bonus or bonds to build the road While he enters into it as a business proposition and that alone yet he is conferring a benefit on the whole territory the extent of which will be way beyond computation until the many and vital resources this Blue Streak Line will develop are yielding up their wealth to the coming manufacturing city of Fairhaven on Bellingham bay

The Blue Streak is not a thing on paper but is a bona fide real sure enough railway line already equipped with new 65 ton locomotives 10 wheelers that just turned out by the locomotive works at Schenectady, N Y In addition to the arrival of the locomotives at Tacoma within shipment to Fairhaven there are thirty first class freight cars and caboose each provided with best improved and latest pattern for safety and speed such as the factory coupler Westinghouse air brakes etc It makes the average railroad at this time look so well equipped turn green with envy as he pulls through the yards at Tacoma and views those 40 000 ton capacity freight cars with their blue streak painted on each side with plain, neat letters, announcing the name of the new line as follows

FAIRHAVEN & SOUTHERN RAILROAD

An old railroad man is responsible for the statement that the Blue Streak (a manner of designating this line that it will live forever) is the best equipped new railway in Washington territory or the Northwest" Here is a railway whose president Nelson Bennett secured and had received the rolling stock even before the rails were laid

Twenty miles of the grade running out of Fairhaven is now completed and being ironed, twenty five miles of additional clearing has been finished and the right of way generally secured The road will be built as fast as men can be secured to complete it Here is a chance for any man or men to secure work and plenty of it, for the mission of this railway has no ending until its complete connection with four to five transcontinental lines are made, and until the great grain fields of the Inland Empire in Washington has secured this outlet on Bellingham bay to tide water thence to the ocean whose great rolling waves wear themselves out on the shores of this bay at Fairhaven

The Blue Streak will continue in its good work until the ores—from the galena belt on the Skagit and the gold and silver ores of other mines clear to Okanogan—find an outlet to the very best harbor on the Pacific coast (unless the San Francisco harbor is better) which harbor is in front of the sure to be great city of Fairhaven

In explanation of the term, Blue Streak," the public, or that portion that has not seen them is informed that the "trade mark" of this railway and of the city of Fairhaven for that matter, is a streak or band of light blue Even the letter heads of the railway the Fairhaven Land Company the hotel letter heads the railroad and steamboat letter heads bills of lading shipping blanks, etc have a band of light blue of about half an inch in width printed at the head On the tenders of the locomotives the locomotives themselves the freight and flat cars and the cabooses a streak of light blue is painted on the sides The same applies, or will to the company's fine passenger and freight steamers two of which are now plying between Fairhaven and all Sound points on Puget Sound In proper proportion in width on every thing being about or nearly twelve inches wide at least wide enough to look like a "blue streak" as these trains go whizzing by—and when the road is completed, part of which will be before snow flies, a passenger train will go over the line fast enough to be justly termed a "blue streak"

The new and elegant hotel now building at Fairhaven may have the accustom'd streak of blue and the employes of the company will soon be equipped with their blue hat bands But best of all will be the streak of great luck to this territory and to Fairhaven to Bellingham bay, and to the denizens of Fairhaven and along the line of the new railway which will commence with the first ten miles of the road and with each additional mile thereafter The people of this territory have not the least conception of the wonderful resources developed by this railway line Within the first ten miles a splendid vein of coal has been unearthed and about twenty five miles out another vein of the finest bituminous coal yet found on the coast has been discovered and will be immediately opened and worked This coal assays 8 percent better than that of any prior discovery on the coast, and runs 68 per cent pure carbon

From the commencement of the line the best of resources are found Just back of Fairhaven is the celebrated Chuckanut quarry, now equipped with steam machinery which saws out the stone in any size needed This quarry furnished the stone with which the government buildings in Portland are built also the opera house and other good buildings in Tacoma, the new buildings in Seattle and the customs building in Port Townsend

Right opposite Fairhaven is an island of lime which furnishes the strongest and best lime in use throughout Washington territory Great forests of timber fir pine cedar, maple oak and other hard and soft woods are encountered on either side of the railway Coal in endless quantities of superior quality is found in superabundance, enough of it to become the leading and cheapest fuel on the market of the future This Fairhaven company will build great coal bunkers at the Fairhaven wharves

The iron mines a mountain of superior iron ore in all needed varieties the duplicate of the ores now being melted into pig iron at Irondale, a few miles from Fairhaven are found but a few miles out from Fairhaven

The entire length of this railway runs through an inexhaustible supply of coal, iron timber, lime, building stone, granite and brick clay And when connected with the great Columbia river and the Eastern end of the three transcontinental lines and with the great grain fields of the inland farming country of the Big Bend, Palouse Walla Walla and Blue Mountain wheat fields, the reader can conjecture the vast benefits the whole country will derive from this line

And besides it is built by a gentleman who intends to make Bellingham Bay harbor the receiving point for all of the products of Washington's great lead, silver and gold mines, as well as grain bearing products as above named Besides he builds to operate the line for railroad purposes, because the resources demand and justify it and because the country needs and will patronize north and south lines The road is not built for speculative purposes in a prearranged sell out Now that the Canadian Pacific has brought and will finish the Bute Inglam Bay & Westminster railroad a line from Fairhaven to Westminster in British Columbia it will give the Fairhaven & Southern railway the Blue Streak," an immediate connection with a transcontinental line

The dexterity of Mr Bennett's (and his associates) work is that he does not have to turn over this railroad to great railroad monopolies for he has a salt water outlet of his own at Fairhaven and he can bind to the eastern resources of Washington territory

FAIRHAVEN'S BRIGHT FUTURE

A SUPERIOR HARBOR—WHARVES AND COAL BUNKERS—WEALTH OF RESOURCES

To day Fairhaven has equal facilities with Seattle and Tacoma It has a stronger backing and a greater array of actual and immediate resources than either of these two cities had when they started Fairhaven has the very best harbor on Puget sound Its discoverer, Captain Vancouver, in his report printed in 1795, describes Bellingham bay and harbor as the best, with the finest body of water affording the safest protection to ocean craft at anchor of any locality found in the splendid body of water which he was pleased to name Puget sound"

The coast survey maps and the reports of United States engineers all praise this harbor It is much nearer the Straits and the ocean than that of other boosted harbors Surely Fairhaven possesses every possible advantage to make her grow and be great advantage to make her grow and be great The immediate tributary country which the Fairhaven & Southern railway is opening up every day can be controlled only by this coming city Its two new steamers built by the owners of the townsite are among the very best of Puget sound effect and they are run regularly in the interest of his new town

The projectors of this town have undertaken the work of building up a great city here They have a superabundance of means They have built the steamers are building the road and are erecting scores of residences and business houses that are of the very best character

Fairhaven possesses one of the handsomest figures of any town in Washington, viz an abundance of cheap building material never ending supply of excellent and cheap building stone The fire clay all around the town makes the best brick—and so declared by all—yet produced in the whole section of country The neat abundance of cheap fuel – that which comes from the clearing of the townsite—and the very city itself cut up in proper grades all go to producing the cheapest build extant Its these facts that prompt to those now building to build of brick and stone All building material even to lumber, such as here than anywhere The fine avenue going by the hotel and good ones) even streets in the city are all to be of brick and stone This will insure safety and the lowest insurance rates to its business men a right from the very first Fairhaven is blessed in another way It has great fresh water lakes of mountain spring water all around it The reservoirs now in this dock are supplied now by water works with this pure water This means them and its cheapness will make Fairhaven a splendid place to live in

Fuel, another most important point is here in the greatest abundance The best coal yet discovered is near here on the line of the Fairhaven & Southern railway With the coal iron lead, silver, and copper, and with the abundance of timber with this railway being the best winter terminus eventually of four transcontinental lines what is to prevent Fairhaven from becoming the great manufacturing center of Puget sound?

The managers of this town site will make all due concessions to manufacturers This is bound to become the seat of the iron industry of Puget sound It can not help it, for the iron is here and there is money enough owned by the company to develop it It will add to the fortunes of these men to do this It was these resources that prompted the investment of so much money in the building of this railway and these steamers This is not a new and barren country The finest farms in Washington territory are all around Fairhaven The country produce that has been coming into the Bellingham bay towns the past ten years makes this section seem more Easternized than any other locality on Puget sound Do not think this a town lot scheme No man or men will put in more money in new brick buildings than these owners and yet they sell lots, giving the actual settler the greatest advantages in lower prices

Fairhaven is hardly known yet Its plats are just on and yet $75,000 have been paid in for Fairhaven property already sold, a great deal of which will be improved Where is there a locality with such a promising future, with such abundant resources from forest mines, farms and from ocean traffic where one can go get on the first boat or start in with the town and where there is so much wealth and easy transportation facilities withal such cheap property as here at Fairhaven? It does seem that all there is needed to build a prosperous city is here now And no one need fear that they can not prosper in any enterprise here

The men employed by the ore company, the Fairhaven railroad the coal mines the steamers, the railroad employes, with headquarters of company's buildings and terminal facilities here, the mechanics who will be engaged in building up the town, and the vessel trade from ocean craft together with the best of farmers that must eventually trade here are enough to support any lines of trade that can center here In all of Washington territory where is there an equal chance for the new home seeker as here The man who reads this article and heeds it not, if he is seeking a location, has but to wait a couple of years or less, to see one of the most vigorous and prosperous places in this country springing up right here

There can be no more beautiful site for a city than here The bay in front is a placid body of water of from six to twelve fathoms deep The snow capped mountains of these western ranges are as plainly seen here as elsewhere The steamers and ocean sailers that ply to other points are regular visitors here An Eastern transcontinental railway outlet is now assured, others will soon follow The weather here, if anything differs not from other Sound ports, is superior The winter weather is possibly less rainy, and all that other localities enjoy, are here The fish food of the Sound is as abundant here as anywhere

What then is needed to encourage the new comer? In twelve months men who ignore Fairhaven now will then rush to her Advice is cheap and inexpensive but those who heed this now given, will be the material gainers in the years to come, for Fairhaven is going to be one of the very good towns in Washington It has everything to build it Nowadays towns are made to order and do not wait for the ordinary slow process of filling up, and Fairhaven is one of the towns that will be made—a fact now stated that the speedy future will confirm

NELSON BENNETT

SOMETHING ABOUT ONE OF THE VERY BUSIEST MEN IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY THE MAN WHO COMPLETED THE GREAT CASCADE TUNNEL

In order to convey to the readers of the above Fairhaven articles an idea of the gentleman who is back of all the above enumerated enterprises we will presume on the good nature of Mr Nelson Bennett by mentioning some of his other enterprises of the past and to day We do this from a personal knowledge of some of these undertakings and without consultation with him as he is averse to newspaper interviews We stated that he was a busy man If a man is required to watch the general run of a street-car line of three to five miles long in the flourishing city of Butte Mount, a sheep ranch with 12 000 head of sheep and a range of thirty miles in extent the most valued portion of the land his own personal property and this in the same territory he would be considered a busy man Add to this, two or three large sawmills in different parts of the country five large establishments in as many different localities each a large mercantile house then a stockholder and director in two or three banks one, at least a national bank, then a stockholder in a half dozen or more corporations, each controlling vast business interests then president of the Tacoma chamber of commerce a railroad builder street and steam car lines and the builder of two steamboats the past year Also interests in heavy mining operations, besides personal matters not known to him till and you have Nelson Bennett of Tacoma in his everyday working harness

He built the Tacoma street car lines last year and sold them to the Villard syndicate He has business houses and residence building in Tacoma to the amount of from $50,000 to $75,000 more or less in the past six years his list of employes will average 250 men per day this being a very conservative estimate. He has had over double that number at times in the past few years His employes are on the ranches in the woods on street car lines in stores warehouses saw mills, railroads etc While his general offices are in Tacoma, where with about a half dozen bookkeepers he consolidates his daily, weekly and monthly reports from his various concerns

Let it be understood that in some of these enterprises he has partners or corporation associates but his own business affairs are massive and yet he manages them from Tacoma and by running around among them and he does it in a quiet unostentatious way with no apparent haste and seemingly always has time enough to talk to a friend—or receive the string of callers constantly at his office He is a man never frustrated or excited, and one whose trusted employes have been with him for years No one ever hears him speak of his affairs, and even his interests in Bellingham bay, in which his heart is involved as a needed work—one in which he knows his other business associates must profit by and in which other men who are the purchasers of some of the Fairhaven town lots will make an hundred fold greater profit than he on a mere fraction of the amount he must expend It is his and his partners' money that will build up Fairhaven

The great Cascade tunnel would have crazed some men but Mr Bennett, in his methodical business like manner, pushed it through, with only one chief incentive, and that was to finish it on time He bid for this contract got it signed the contract, and gave his needed bonds in New York He had just twenty eight months in which to finish it from the day he signed it He immediately bought his machinery which embraced dummy and stationary engines, saw mills, electric light plants foundries, machine shops complete and horses, wagons, tools, food supplies for stock and men and shipped by rail to the end of the N P track at Yakima, eighty miles from start of his work and tunnel He was one month in getting his outfit to Yakima and from there he had to haul over the mountains by teams the eighty miles His contract involved a penalty of one hundred thousand dollars forfeit, and ten per cent of the contract price if the tunnel was not finished on time which meant well on to half million dollars if a failure He started his teams in the late fall from Yakima, over unbroken, basaltic rock roadways, and got along fairly well until he struck the snow in the mountains He had to have twelve miles or more of snow plowed in twelve feet deep slowly edged to make a roadway wide enough to allow a wagon to pass and then the tunnel again reopened with a mountain of snow to be shoveled away He was all on forty miles away from his work when the first thaw commenced The head was so full of Chinamen would sink to the hub and stop He brought up a plank load at a time in front of his teams, and his men would carry the rear plank ahead to lay new plank road, and in this way he made twenty miles The next twenty miles he used "skids" or mud scows In these he loaded his outfit, and thence snubbed them with rope and tackle as hounds are moved To this day the marks on trees are shown where this snubbing" continued This was the work in reaching the east end of the tunnel It took many days and cost for actual moving over $12 a 000

It was six months before or three months' more time to get the machinery to the west end of the tunnel He had twenty four months to excavate out of solid rock, or its equivalent 9850 feet of tunneling and 600 feet of entrance the tunnel being 1100 feet below the surface of the mountain All this distance had to be heavily timbered up or bridged as the excavation continued, caused by the strata of overhanging rock, which dipped diagonally and dropped from concussion The falling rock killed a few men before the bridging" could be kept up with the work He built sawmills, felled all the timbers, sawed and squared them Three shifts of men were kept working night and day No time was lost but one day save when the force would attend an occasional funeral By putting in electric lights the work never ceased, and it was completed seven days ahead of time

Mr Bennett performed white laborers for his work, when he commenced the Northern Pacific was employing Chinamen Their pay then was was $1 per day He started in with white men, paid $1 75 per day and gradually brought up the price of laborers to $2 and $2 25 per day which is maintained to this day while Chinese laborers were reduced to 80 cents

This is a pen picture of Mr Bennett and his work and it is evidence to the writer, that any statement that Fairhaven will be a city, will become a fixed fact ere long

SANGER AND VICINITY.

The Eureka, Dolly Vardin and Other Ledges—Rich Ores.

Baker City Democrat.

The Union Pacific Northern correspondent on the Union Pacific Oregon road sends in the following mining items:

Fred Foster, at the Lily White, has just turned the water on his new twenty-four-foot wheel and has commenced grinding ore from the Eureka mine on the old Hogem hill He has been hauling quartz from there for two weeks and has a large number of tons on the ground for grinding Ore of all grades from the Eureka assays $50 in sulphurets to the ton besides a good showing in free gold Mrs Swift, of Baker county, owns one half interest in this mine, and will put up a Huntington mill on the same whenever the company deem it proper to do so.

Frank McGee has a five foot ledge on Little Eagle creek which shows considerable free gold He is running a tunnel on the ledge but will have to have help from capital before he can make a mine of it. O Brien and others also have good paying prospects but are all waiting for capital to come to them

The owners of the Dolly Vardin are taking out some rich ore from that ledge, which they are going to ship for reduction soon The mountains are full of prospectors and many new locations are being made every week

OREGON ITEMS.

The city election held in The Dalles last week resulted in the election of the following officers Mayor M A Moody recorder, George Knaggs, marshal Ralph Gibons; treasurer Louis Borden, councilmen, C N Thornbury and Hans Hanson

Lawyer Glenn O Holman, of Baker City, has sold out his possessions and left that city with his family for the Willamette valley After staying with his father in Yamhill county for a time he will move to Santa Rosa, Cal to enter into a law partnership with an uncle.

On Wednesday of last week a man named Goodbue, who lived a few miles above Prairie City committed suicide by drowning in the John Day river He has been insane for a number of years but never before had his insanity been considered to be dangerous The day before suicding Goodbue attempted to drown his wife, but was prevented by the interference of a neighbor, who afterwards undertook to take him to Prairie City for safe keeping, but when on the road they met a friend with whom they stopped to drink, and Goodbue started on ahead saying that he would go on and get a drink of whisky at Hartley's saloon, but instead of doing so he went a short distance to a bridge jumped into the river and there ended his life

Is It Coming to This in Portland?

Chicago Tribune.

Old policeman (hurriedly)—Hide your star!

New policeman (innocently)—What for?

Old policeman—Here comes a gambler you know's foot He'd take it away from you if he could

(Written for The Oregonian.)

LIBERTY AND ALL THE WORLD

Third George was in the throne,
Mocking authorities
Using men as blocks of stone
Building up their lives and fears

But mind and heart into the fray
Asleep the waters to the sea,
Man dwells right and life by day,
I give her children liberty

Then he bore left the fireside,
Left the tilth on mother's breast,
Left each one where hopes set high,
Left civil strife here at rest

And all the world awoke
Saw all weak parts child strong,
Wondered the years wise stroke
Dared challenge Britain for her wrong

Then Washington was born
Came to lead men to full fill,
Here his sons the highest law
Of ruling by the people will

From his soil we gain our chest
Wrong against each arm is strong
Meddling with no foreign ties
Peace and love, our nation's song.

Praise and honor with great rejoicing
Let echoes ring o'er all thro vale
Cease not oh, sons of liberty,
Till all the world shall know the tale

—*Jennie A. McCardell*

East Portland July 4 1889

Oregon City is to be the great work shop of Portland We have sixteen acres centrally located on one of the main routes of travel with dwelling and fruit trees and spring water sufficient for the whole tract in Oregon City for sale by the acre on easy terms. F O McCown & Son, dealers in real estate at Courthouse, Oregon City Oregon City, Or., July 2d, 1889.

GOV. WATSON C. SQUIRE

His Part in the Building of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Brief Biographical Sketch of the Soldier, a Shrewd Business Man and a Valuable Citizen.

Among the names of those who have identified with the state of Washington territory in the past and in its present government, Watson C. Squire will be found in public and in private life in the history of its recent governors. Governor Squire was born at Cape Vincent, New York, July 18, 1838 He commenced his Latin and Greek at Valley seminary, Orange county, New York, at the age of 12. He graduated at Rose Valley, New York, at the age of 15 and at 16 was the principal of the academy at Marcellus, in the same state. He then resumed his studies at Fairfield seminary, Fairfield, N. Y., and at 18 he entered the sophomore class of the Wesleyan university at Middleton, Conn. His career at

COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY, July 3.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 1,000 packages hardware, 60 bdls shovels, 1 car machinery, 1,000 boxes and shoes, 14 cs clothing, 48 bxs and bdls dry goods, 8 cs drugs, 48 bxs axes, 49 pkgs tinware, 8 cs boots, 8 cs drugs, 48 bxs and bdls saddlery material, 60 bbls linseed oil, 1225 bxs soap, 1,000 bbls white lead, 50 bbls linseed oil, 1225 bxs soap, 1,000 kegs nails, 200 bbls alcohol, 2 lots hams and bacon, 110 kegs and 125 cs syrup, 1 car tobacco, 2 cars iron pipes and connections.

Merchandise and produce by river: 2 sacks mdse, 2 cks mdse, 2 cks produce, 1 ck mdse, 1 ck produce, 1 ck mdse, 1 ck produce, 1 ck mdse, 1 ck

UNCLE SAM'S TRIO OF GREAT CITIES

NEW YORK,

THE GREAT CITY OF THE ATLANTIC COAST,

CHICAGO,

THE CENTRAL CITY OF AMERICA AND RULER OF THE LAKES,

THE COMING MONARCH
—OF THE—
PACIFIC COAST.

SEATTLE

AND QUEEN
—OF—
PUGET SOUND

Though Swept by Fire She Still Lives and on Her Bed of Ashes There Has Sprung into Existence A CITY OF TENTS

Twenty million dollars worth of property fed the flames in Seattle's great fire, and with the receding flames came the fervor and enthusiasm of her people, an enthusiasm founded on faith and encouraged by the generous hearts throughout all America. Under the shelter of tented roofs the great and rushing business of this scorched, but not cremated city still continues. Ere the flames had finished their work on some of the buildings their owners had ordered from architects entire new plans for elaborate buildings to take the place of those then burning. In other instances wagons were hauling stone for new foundations to buildings from the cellars of which the hissing steam poured forth, while the fire companies were yet playing water on the debris of the destroyed property.

This fire was indeed a cruel blow for it came at a time when the result of years of toil had just been crowned by the one word SUCCESS. And yet from these awful ruins, like those of Chicago in 1871, there will rise a city of brick stone and iron the work of rebuilding having commenced in the midst of flame and smoke, and it will continue until the ruins of Seattle will prove the pride of her people.

Listen to the message of the wires that comes from the money centers of the East to this people of tents. Twenty million dollars in loans, or as much more as may be needed is tendered you to rebuild!

Why this confidence in Seattle? Because the eyes of America have been turned to Puget Sound, and the one great city that has been universally conceded as inevitably destined to build on this Inland Sea has by common consent been yielded to Seattle, this concession coming from those whose money will rebuild Seattle. Croakers declared that Chicago could never rebuild, grow and prosper on borrowed money. But while Croakers were computing the great amount of money to be paid out in interest tribute, the live people of Chicago went to work to earn that interest money, and to-day Chicago is one of the greatest cities in the world. Seattle's baptism of fire will make her resurrection great. She is to the Pacific Coast what New York city is to the Atlantic and what Chicago is to the Great Lakes.

None are more far-seeing than the railroad magnates of America, and of these none more keen to their respective interests than the ruling spirits of trans-continental lines.

Ere the militia had been withdrawn from their self sacrificing duties of guarding the rescued property of our burned out business men these railroad magnates had arrived at Seattle, and they were the leading representatives of two great lines. They had heard of and seen the spirit of this people and they were here to secure their pro rata share of the main railway entrance to this city, while the city, ere it rebuilt, could designate one main thoroughfare for the many railway lines now here, and that must come. No greater assurance of the regard this city is held in as a railway center could have been given us than this. A still greater faith in the future of Seattle is shown by the voluntary offer of money to rebuild with, this offer coming by wire from the great money centers of America. If Seattle held the promise of a future before the fire, and that promise correctly by basis of sixteen millions of real estate the past year and five millions more placed in new buildings since the commencement of 1888, then the promise of a great future is now fulfilled by the advent of trans-continental railway lines, and the certain and rapid rebuilding with brick, iron and stone at a new certain expense of twenty million dollars. The entering of lumber yards, streets heretofore occupied by quiet homes, has been forced through the cremation of this great fire, and ere the completion of the new buildings these streets will have become the retail centers of Seattle. For every new building completed there will be new merchants seeking to rent these buildings. Already as fast as a new building becomes a fixed fact, and corner stone is laid, the enterprising merchants are anticipating the future by renting these new centers of trade. The most sure of this fire will result in a greater fortune to Seattle. Up from East Seattle, when rebuilt with West Seattle, will be the wholesale center for the South. The gross business of the past year around the fifty miles of Puget Sound will be more than double the gross for the next year the materials for new buildings passing this and that will take double the number of dealers to conduct it. Of the five thousand operatives employed in the fifteen manufacturing or planing industries in Seattle before the fire, only this number of men were on the home pay rolls, happily all of them with five thousand more, or their equivalent in number, in new activity for the next year employed in clearing the debris from the burnt district and engaged in rebuilding the city. This assures to the entire city a fair monthly pay roll and proves the sure foundation of its early future growth. The streets and sidewalks of Seattle after the fire during its days were greatly crowded with teams and pedestrians. Now they are deserted, until the main thoroughfares are commercially "picked up." And in this during there are more strangers than ever. Sales of property are not reported, but it is the stranger that is the chief buyer. The three to five hundred dollar per front foot property of the past is soon to the investor's eye a bargain at a thousand dollar front foot property in the years to come. If Seattle real estate was a good purchase in the past, and the first buyers have not been those who have lost money then the purchases of to-day, and the few months to come will prove the bonanzas of the future. We have made fortunes upon for many of our clients in the past, and these fortunes have been made from what we then had recently which has proven the bulwark in many instances of safety to this city in recent misfortunes. But we believe that the money we have made for patrons in the past will be as dew to a spring shower in comparison to the returns we will make for the buyers of to-day, for let it be remembered with emphasis Seattle is the coming great city on the Pacific Coast.

The population in 1880 was	3 200
The population in 1887 was	19,116
The population now is	40,000

PRESENT HEADQUARTERS.

WEST SEATTLE

If any part of earth is a paradise surely the Puget Sound country, of which West Seattle is one of the great commercial centers—is that spot. Here also in close proximity, enough to make Seattle the commercial part of it is the Western Navy Yard. Here also is where the large Eastern houses are locating their Western branches and West Seattle must necessarily have the chief location of these great enterprises. Everything that tends to make a great city is concentrated here. If any one will sum up the various resources at the very threshold of this city he must conclude that Seattle possesses every commercial resource known to man unless it be the one solitary item of salt and the fact that this salt water inland sea—Puget Sound—is an arm of the great Pacific Ocean—whose ponderous vessels anchor in front of these wharves suggests that if salt is not found in commercial quantity, it can be brought here cheaply. There never has been nor never will be a duplicate of Seattle unless New York City with its parallel situation is the example after which we are to pattern. If the shore line of New York is the most valued in its entirety—of all lands property there—what will West Seattle water front property be worth considering that it is but a very few minutes time from the deep sea channel which supplies the whole country with ocean shipped merchandise? West Seattle is fast taking rank as the best water front property and the natural line of business location—allowing the fact of cultivation—this West Seattle water front property will be coveted by the portentous business houses of the future whose roofs will shelter the predominating wealth and interests on Puget Sound. The receding slope to the crest of the hills back of the shore line will be the home of the active and retired wealth of these sections. Among these residences will be the shining places in the home circle of the new Seattle to come. No locality here or elsewhere commands the scenic effect of this property. The cool and health giving breezes that are wafted from ocean surface as it floats through straits of Juan de Fuca, the mountain whiteness of towering peaks, on which the glistening sun reflects the dazzling rays of diamond brightness as it darts over snow capped summits—all this with the kindred of the deep blue of the sea and the flowing sails or curling smoke from incoming and outgoing commerce are here as the refreshing vision of the dwellers of West Seattle. It is a view that gives rest to the worn out business man as he wends his way home after his day's work is done. West Seattle is destined to be a favorite location on the west side. If precedent of superior location counts for anything, even to the west side localities in all growing cities, it is with a thrill that this west part of this great city is destined to "HILL STREET" of the future. It is so near a part, and is in fact so far now with the center of the past, with a growing tendency to tend to this west, that we think the coming Seattle a surer location upon what has been "assigned" as "The West Side." Ten years from now, with the growth commencing right now will prove astonishment of all speculators of the day unless he has seen with enough to have bought in this property for in that time the heaviest business houses of new Seattle will greet incoming vessels on this west shore.

WEALTH HAS MADE AND WILL HEREAFTER BUILD SEATTLE

The cities of America now so prosperous in well populated have each builded on some special resource. New York's first and great prominence was its seaport and shipping advantages. When New York was twenty five years old and active when the commerce of all America interested there she did not shelter a list of 164 vessels whose gross tonnage is 108,000. Seattle has this when less than ten years of an incipient growth. And when her business was of her own finding, without the help of any outside or main transcontinental lines.

The great iron and coal interests of Pittsburg, the future of Cleveland, and the lumber interests of Minneapolis are here in close combination in the immediate surrounding resources of Seattle.

The gross product in standing timber of the past in Michigan and Wisconsin does not begin to equal the amount that is immediately tributary to Seattle and on the shores of Puget Sound. The 16 saw mills, whose gross capacity is 100,000 feet per day, and now here, are not making an impression on the timber supply of Seattle. The concentration of all iron and coal of Pennsylvania, in its grand aggregate, will not exceed the amount which lies within a distance of one hundred miles of the city, and if actually known, the iron ore within sight of this city will yield more pig iron than the gross yield of any one state in this Union. There is enough in this one locality to have prompted the location by English capitalists of an iron and steel works, costing $2,000,000, now building, and whose eventual pay-roll will number 5000 men. The total resources of New York and those of Chicago are each duplicated here. When utilized, what can prevent Seattle from being as great as its ponderous neighbors?

Here China, Japan and India are at our very doors. The fast increasing area of acreage in wheat lands tributary hereto makes Liverpool as easy a possibility as a market for Seattle as it is for New York. With the completion of five transcontinental lines, all coming here, or now here, viz.: The Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Canadian Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway—by interchange and jointly the building of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern will make Seattle bear the same relation to the great Northwest that Duluth is to that section west of the Mississippi. The future car wheel and locomotive iron works of the West must be located here. Iron and steel works, rolling mills, and all other resources—lumber for coal cars—are here to supply such railway builders.

Here is the only place in the world where commerce is controlled by which a great fresh water lake—an inland sea—connects with the Ocean through this inland sea of Puget Sound is at Seattle. Like Washington is almost alone in location to the city and insures the erection of great marine ways, added to the one already here, thus being the largest on the Pacific Coast. What can justify here the Iron made by many admirers of this city that Seattle is the Queen of Puget Sound. It is within her province to become greater and it is not wild hope that with a continuation of her growth Seattle shall become queen in Empire of the whole Pacific Coast.

Seattle possesses still another resource. This is gold, silver and coal mines. Some of the most flattering prospects are more actual discoveries, have been made within sight of the spires and steeples of this city.

No claim is made on these for until railroads reach to or near these mines they will never become great factors in our growth. But railroads will soon be near them and then the erection of smelters and reduction works will follow here.

Seattle is now known to the world and her resources, coupled with her ordinary have become familiar to the world. It would seem that the capital of America had suddenly marked down Seattle as its coming in every lot. Strangers—men of means—have been buying some of our best property. There never was a time in the history of Puget Sound or Seattle, when it was so good a time to buy Seattle property as now. Strangers see this, and orders to buy are from some of America's big money men. There never was a time when WEST SEATTLE HOLDERS promised such good returns as now. It is pre-eminently the time to buy. Our two great motor lines of street railways now running on regular schedule time will soon be extending their lines. The broad avenues and easy grades on the west hill invite the immediate completion of the lines projected a few months ago. The increased sales of Real Estate encourage the completion of these lines, the advent of which will double present prices of property.

If you would hope to secure the greatest profit, buy now. And remember that the late fire did not burn out the resident portion of this city, nor the lots on which the destroyed houses stood, nor has it cremated the spirit of this people. This city will rebuild with wonderful rapidity and Seattle property will prove among the very best in America. We have some of the choicest property in the city on our registers and we control some A No 1 investments. Our clients have never lost by following our advice and from the little desk on the corner, where our main office is at corner of Second and James streets, we send greeting to our friends and say our faith in Seattle has grown as bright as were the flames that swept out of sight the old landmarks; that on the ruins of which would arise new land marks of a new epoch dating "from the fire." For many months the only remaining evidence of that terrible fifth of June will be the one lone monument, built with the abandoned iron safes and the debris of the fire. This monument will commemorate the resurrection, and will bury the memories of the past in the bright surroundings of the future.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Address ESHELMAN, LLEWELLYN & CO., Investment Brokers, Seattle, Washington.

REFERENCES: R. G. Dun & Co., Bank of Commerce, Merchants' National Bank, First National Bank, Seattle.

[illegible]—Correspondents frequently inquire for the best route to this city. Our knowledge of the favorable railway lines is best gleaned through the courteous and unqualified endorsement of those who have made the trip and from the newspapers unanimously recommend to those living in the East, west of Chicago, any of the various lines of the Vanderbilt system of Railways. Niagara Falls and the Hudson River scenery are of world wide celebrity. The beauty of landscape and embodiment of attractive scenery on the Hudson River views, while the Vanderbilt system includes, viz.: The Boston & Albany, the New York Central & Hudson River, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. These various lines offer entrance to the Eastern element at Chicago. From Chicago I would go without saying, that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is without a peer. Its management and its officers, from the home office to train attaches, insure uniform courtesy and convenience, thus making this route a popular means of rapid transit. The variety of scenery, both picturesque and enchanting, coupled with the agricultural landscape and fertile farms of the Northwest, makes the C., M. & St. P. attractive. From St. Paul the old reliable pioneer route, the Northern Pacific, has become the acknowledged route of grandeur and upholstered elegance. The dining car service of this road has become famous and the cuisine affords a satisfying comfort, being unsurpassed by that of the most worldly prepared by chefs of the highest grade at prices almost worthy the price of the goods are delivered. In plain English, you can get your money's worth on the "Limited" of the Northern Pacific. Not only its immigrant sleepers without comfort. They are patronized by well to do people, who choose them for economy, as well as ease in traveling. This line runs a daily train of two sections of fifteen cars each, and filled to their full capacity, which indicates a part of the volume of travel to Seattle. Two other trans-continental lines are pulling daily trains loaded with passengers.

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